



Ministry of Labour

Gazette

BRITISH LIBRARY
30 SEP 1954
OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE

VOLUME LXII, No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1954
Published monthly by H.M. Stationery Office

PRICE 1s. 6d. NET
Annual Subscription 19s. 6d. post free

CONTENTS

<i>Special Articles :</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Special Articles—continued :</i>	<i>Page</i>
Earnings and Hours in April, 1954	299	1953 ; Irish Republic, Factory Inspection and Accidents in 1953 ; Canada, Fatal Industrial Accidents in 1953 ; United States, Earnings in Machinery Industries, 1953-54	311
Review of Monthly Statistics	307	EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.	314
Seventh Annual Report of Advisory Council on Scientific Policy	307	WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES	325
Trades Union Congress	308	MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS	332
Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare : Coal Mines (Mechanics and Electricians) General Regulations, 1954 ; Investigation into Compressed Air Illness ..	310	ARBITRATION AWARDS, NOTICES, ORDERS, ETC.	333
National Insurance : Agreement on Social Security with the Netherlands	310	STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS	334
International Labour Organisation : 126th Session of Governing Body of International Labour Office ..	311	OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED	336
Labour Overseas : Germany, Earnings and Working Hours ; Switzerland, Earnings and Salaries in October,			

Where appropriate, lists of items under the headings shown in CAPITALS will be found on the pages indicated.

Earnings and Hours in April, 1954

IN April, 1954, an enquiry was made by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in order to obtain particulars of the average weekly earnings and working hours of manual wage-earners employed in manufacturing industries generally, and in a number of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in the United Kingdom. Statistics summarising the results of similar enquiries which had previously been made at half-yearly intervals have been published in earlier issues of this GAZETTE (see for instance the issue for March, 1954).

In the enquiry of April, 1954, forms were sent to employers who had previously supplied information and to about 2,800 additional employers. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland employers were asked, because of the late date of Easter, to render their returns for the first pay-week in May, 1954. In Scotland returns were to relate to the last pay-week in April, as is the normal practice. References to earnings and hours in "April, 1954," in this article and its accompanying Tables should be understood to refer to these pay-weeks. Employers were asked for particulars of the number of wage-earners at work in the week of the return, of the aggregate earnings of those wage-earners in that week, and of the total number of man-hours worked in the week, classified under the following headings : men, 21 years and over ; youths and boys under 21 years ; women, 18 years and over ; and girls under 18 years. As in the earlier enquiries, referred to above, the figures given were to include all wage-earners at work during the whole or part of the week in question, but were to exclude office staffs, shop assistants, and outworkers working at home on materials supplied by the employer ; managers, commercial travellers, clerks and typists, and salaried persons generally were also to be excluded. Where the works were stopped for the whole or part of the specified pay-week, as the result of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire, strike or lock-out, the employers were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. The wages shown were to be the total earnings, inclusive of bonuses, before any deductions in respect of income tax or of the workers' contributions to the national insurance schemes. The employers were asked to give separate particulars of the numbers and earnings of any men or women ordinarily employed as part-time workers for not more than 30 hours a week, and of the number of hours worked by such workers. In addition, employers in manufacturing industries and in gas, electricity and water supply were asked to give particulars

of shift-work systems, if any, in operation in the week of the return and the number of shift workers working on each system.

The total number of establishments to which forms were sent (excluding those which were found to be no longer in operation in April, 1954, or to be employing no wage-earners within the scope of the enquiry) was about 68,600, of which approximately 63,700 furnished returns suitable for tabulation. The total number of wage-earners (including part-time workers) covered by returns showing the numbers employed and wages earned in the week was 6½ million, and particulars of the aggregate man-hours worked in the week were obtained in respect of nearly all of these workpeople. It is estimated that the returns received covered rather more than two-thirds of the total number of wage-earners employed in the industries concerned at the time of the enquiry. The proportions varied in the different industries and in some cases were much more and in others less than two-thirds. The average earnings of these workers in the last pay-week in April, 1954, are shown, industry by industry, in the Table on pages 303 and 304, together with the numbers of workpeople employed in those establishments from which returns were received. The average hours actually worked in each industry in the same week and the average hourly earnings in that week, are shown on pages 305 and 306.

Weekly Earnings in April, 1954

The Table in the first column overleaf shows the average weekly earnings in April, 1954, in all the industries combined and in each of 19 broad groups of industries. The average earnings for industry groups and for all the industries combined have been calculated by "weighting" the averages in each separate industry by the estimated total numbers employed in those industries in April, 1954. This has been done in order to eliminate the effect of disparities in the proportion of returns received in the different industries.

In computing the averages for April, 1954, the earnings of women employed as part-time workers have been included on the basis of two part-time workers being taken as representing one full-time worker. The weekly earnings of these women averaged 52s. 5d. and the hours worked averaged 21.8. Their inclusion, however, has little effect on the average earnings shown. If such part-time workers had been excluded from the statistics, the general weekly average for women of

105s. 3d. would not have altered, and among the 19 separate groups of industries their exclusion would not in the great majority of cases have altered the average weekly earnings shown for women by more than 6d. The small numbers of men employed as part-time workers have been excluded.

Average Weekly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1954*

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers§
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	202 4	94 0	100 7	68 0	174 5
Chemical and allied trades	201 6	87 7	103 0	65 7	174 6
Metal manufacture	220 11	91 9	112 11	70 0	206 3
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	210 6	78 8	114 2	69 8	182 10
Vehicles	219 0	76 1	123 3	76 0	196 4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	207 11	80 2	103 9	66 2	166 0
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	205 0	77 2	110 1	66 3	160 10
Textiles	188 4	83 9	107 7	75 5	135 4
Leather, leather goods and fur	181 0	80 4	99 3	60 3	139 9
Clothing	177 5	73 11	100 10	60 2	112 11
Food, drink and tobacco	178 7	76 3	98 4	64 3	141 6
Manufactures of wood and cork	187 2	78 9	105 11	61 4	160 7
Paper and printing	218 0	79 7	106 10	60 2	168 9
Other manufacturing industries	207 1	84 11	104 3	66 8	161 10
All manufacturing industries	205 2	80 0	105 10	66 2	165 5
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	190 1	102 0	106 3	§	184 8
Building and contracting	193 1	89 4	91 9	§	183 1
Gas, electricity and water	180 3	85 10	101 3	§	174 5
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	183 6	82 11	140 4	§	176 8
National and local government service	151 9	82 8	93 5	§	141 7
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	197 8	82 0	105 3	65 10	166 6

It should be observed that the figures shown in the above Table, and in the detailed Table on pages 303 and 304 are general averages covering all classes of manual wage-earners, including unskilled workers and general labourers as well as operatives in skilled occupations; that they represent the actual earnings in the week specified, inclusive of payments for overtime, night-work, etc., and of amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results; and that, on the other hand, they also cover workers whose earnings were affected by time lost during the specified week. Also included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, e.g., those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly. In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, absenteeism, sickness, etc., the differences in average earnings shown in the Tables should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions.

Weekly Hours Worked in April, 1954

The average hours worked in each industry in the last pay-week in April, 1954, by the workpeople covered by the returns received, are set out in the Table on pages 305 and 306. The Table below shows the averages for each of the 19 main groups of industries and for all these industries taken together, calculated by combining the averages for the individual industries on the basis of the estimated total numbers of wage-earners employed in those industries. The figures given relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including all overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

* The averages for "all workers" have been calculated by applying the estimated total numbers employed in each industry to the average earnings of all the workers covered by the returns received for that industry; those for men by applying the total number of men employed to the average earnings of the men covered by the returns received; and similarly for youths and boys, women and girls. As explained in the second paragraph on page 299, returns for England, Wales and Northern Ireland related to the first pay-week in May, 1954.

† Men ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been excluded from the statistics given in this article and in the Tables on pages 303 to 306, the numbers shown in the returns having been insignificant. The earnings of the small number returned averaged 55s. 4d. in April, 1954, and the hours worked averaged 16 0.

‡ In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers (for not more than 30 hours a week) have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer.

§ The numbers returned were too small to provide a satisfactory basis for general averages.

|| So far as national government service is concerned, industrial employees have, where possible, been included in the figures for industries such as engineering, shipbuilding, chemicals, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication, and only those employees who could not be assigned to these other industries or services have been included under "National and Local Government Service".

¶ Including the laundry and dry cleaning services which are shown separately in the detailed Tables on pages 304 and 306.

Average Hours worked in the last pay-week in April, 1954

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers§
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	49.9	44.9	41.4	42.6	47.9
Chemical and allied trades	48.4	44.3	42.5	42.6	46.9
Metal manufacture	48.0	43.6	41.6	42.9	47.3
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	48.9	44.3	42.5	42.6	47.5
Vehicles	47.5	44.0	42.4	42.2	46.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47.9	44.3	41.5	42.6	45.7
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	46.7	44.0	41.8	43.5	44.9
Textiles	48.3	45.1	42.2	43.2	44.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	46.5	44.2	41.1	42.9	44.3
Clothing	44.5	43.6	40.4	41.7	41.6
Food, drink and tobacco	49.0	44.6	43.1	43.4	46.6
Manufactures of wood and cork	46.8	44.6	41.5	42.4	45.7
Paper and printing	47.4	44.3	42.8	43.4	45.7
Other manufacturing industries	49.5	44.6	42.6	42.9	46.7
All manufacturing industries	48.2	44.3	42.0	42.7	46.1
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	49.1	44.8	41.4	§	48.8
Building and contracting	49.1	46.5	39.5	§	48.8
Gas, electricity and water	48.2	45.0	40.6	§	47.9
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	50.1	45.6	45.5	§	49.5
National and local government service	45.7	43.6	40.3	39.3	44.9
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	48.3	44.7	42.0	42.7	46.5

From the detailed figures in the Table on pages 305 and 306 it will be seen that there were considerable variations in the average hours worked in different industries and among different sex and age groups. In the great majority of industries the average hours worked by men in the last pay-week in April, 1954, ranged between 45 and 50, those worked by youths and boys mostly ranged between 43 and 46, while those worked by women and girls were mostly between 40 and 44.

Hourly Earnings in April, 1954

The next Table shows for each group of industries covered by the enquiry, and for all these industries combined, the average hourly earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1954, computed from the foregoing figures of average weekly earnings and working hours. Corresponding particulars for individual industries are given on pages 305 and 306.

Average Hourly Earnings in the last pay-week in April, 1954

Industry Group	Men (21 years and over)†	Youths and Boys (under 21 years)	Women (18 years and over)‡	Girls (under 18 years)	All Workers§
Treatment of non-metallic mineral products other than coal	48.7	25.1	29.2	19.2	43.7
Chemical and allied trades	50.0	23.7	29.1	18.5	44.6
Metal manufacture	55.2	25.3	32.6	19.6	52.3
Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods	51.7	21.3	32.2	19.6	46.2
Vehicles	55.3	20.8	34.9	21.6	50.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	52.1	21.7	30.0	18.6	43.6
Precision instruments, jewellery, etc.	52.7	21.0	31.6	18.3	43.0
Textiles	46.8	22.3	30.6	20.9	36.3
Leather, leather goods and fur	46.7	21.8	29.0	16.9	37.9
Clothing	47.8	20.3	30.0	17.3	32.6
Food, drink and tobacco	43.7	20.5	27.4	17.8	36.4
Manufactures of wood and cork	48.0	21.2	30.6	17.4	42.2
Paper and printing	55.2	21.6	30.0	16.6	44.3
Other manufacturing industries	50.2	22.8	29.4	18.6	41.6
All manufacturing industries	51.1	21.7	30.2	18.6	43.1
Mining and quarrying (excluding coal)	46.5	27.3	30.8	§	45.4
Building and contracting	47.2	23.1	27.9	§	45.0
Gas, electricity and water	44.9	22.9	29.9	§	43.7
Transport and communication (excluding railways, London Transport and British Road Services)	44.0	21.8	37.0	§	42.8
National and local government service	39.8	22.8	27.8	17.4	37.8
All the above, including manufacturing industries¶	49.1	22.0	30.1	18.5	43.0

† ‡ § || ¶ See corresponding footnotes in previous column.

Earnings and Hours in April, 1954, compared with Earlier Years

The Table below shows the average weekly earnings, in the industries covered by these enquiries, in October, 1938, and at the various dates between April, 1947, and April, 1954, computed on the basis of the total numbers of workpeople employed in the different industries at the dates specified.

Date	Men (21 years and over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 years and over)*	Girls	All Workers*
Average Weekly Earnings					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1938 October	69 0	26 1	32 6	18 6	53 3
1947 April	123 5	47 4	67 4	40 2	103 6
October	128 1	51 10	69 7	43 9	108 2
1948 April	134 0	57 2	72 11	48 4	114 0
October	137 11	58 9	74 6	49 5	117 4
1949 April	139 11	58 6	77 2	50 3	119 4
October	142 8	60 1	78 9	51 8	121 9
1950 April	145 9	61 5	80 6	51 10	124 1
October	150 5	63 9	82 7	53 5	128 0
1951 April	160 2	66 11	87 4	55 11	136 2
October	166 0	69 1	90 1	57 11	141 1
1952 April	173 7	71 9	92 2	57 9	147 3
October	178 6	74 11	96 4	60 9	151 11
1953 April	185 11	77 7	100 3	62 6	157 7
October	189 2	78 11	102 5	64 11	160 1
1954 April	197 8	82 0	105 3	65 10	166 6
Percentage Increase since October, 1938					
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1947 April	79	81	107	117	94
October	86	99	114	136	103
1948 April	94	119	124	161	114
October	100	125	129	167	120
1949 April	103	124	137	172	124
October	107	130	142	179	129
1950 April	111	136	148	180	133
October	118	144	154	189	140
1951 April	132	157	169	202	156
October	141	165	177	213	165
1952 April	152	175	184	212	177
October	159	187	196	228	185
1953 April	169	197	209	238	196
October	174	203	215	251	201
1954 April	187	214	224	256	213

The percentage increases in average earnings since October, 1938, shown in the Table, represent the combined effect of a number of factors, including (a) increases in rates of wages, (b) increases or decreases in the number of hours worked and in the proportion of hours paid for at overtime, week-end, and night-shift, etc., rates, (c) extensions of systems of payment by results in some industries, and increased output by the workers affected, (d) changes in the proportions of men, boys, women and girls employed in different occupations, and (e) changes in the proportions of workers employed in different industries.

As regards the first of these factors, it is estimated that in the industries covered by these enquiries the average level of rates of wages for a full ordinary week's work, exclusive of overtime, was about 128 per cent. higher in April, 1954, than in October, 1938. The difference between this figure and the average increase of 213 per cent. shown by the returns of actual weekly earnings represents the net effect of the other factors referred to above.

Index numbers.—The level of rates of wages and retail prices, published elsewhere in this GAZETTE (see pages 329 and 331), are expressed as index numbers on the basis of June, 1947 = 100. The level of average weekly earnings in April, 1954, expressed as an index number on the basis of April, 1947 = 100, was 161. The details at six-monthly intervals were as follows:—

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947 April	100	100	100	100
October	104	103	110	105
1948 April	109	108	121	110
October	112	111	124	113
1949 April	113	115	125	115
October	116	117	128	118
1950 April	118	120	130	120
October	122	123	135	124
1951 April	130	130	142	132
October	135	134	147	136
1952 April	141	137	151	142
October	145	143	158	147
1953 April	151	149	163	152
October	153	152	167	155
1954 April	160	156	172	161

The index of wage rates was 141 at April, 1954, showing a rise of 41 per cent. since June, 1947, as against a rise of 61 per cent. in the average earnings figure since April, 1947. This wage rate index relates to all industries and includes coal mining, the railway service, agriculture and the distributive trades, which are not covered by the figures of average earnings. It is estimated that rates was 142 at April, 1954, compared with 100 at April, 1947.

As regards working hours, the next Table shows the average hours worked by the wage-earners whose average earnings have been given above, in the last week in October, 1938, and at the various dates between April, 1947, and April, 1954.

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1954, have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer.

Average Weekly Hours Worked

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938 October	47.7	46.2	43.5	44.6	46.5
1947 April	46.3	43.7	41.5	42.0	45.0
October	46.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.2
1948 April	46.5	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
October	46.7	44.1	41.6	42.3	45.3
1949 April	46.6	43.9	41.8	42.4	45.3
October	46.8	44.0	41.7	42.4	45.4
1950 April	47.0	44.2	41.9	42.5	45.6
October	47.6	44.4	42.0	42.6	46.1
1951 April	47.9	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.3
October	47.8	44.5	41.5	42.1	46.1
1952 April	47.3	44.2	40.9	41.6	45.6
October	47.7	44.4	41.8	42.7	46.1
1953 April	47.8	44.5	42.0	42.7	46.2
October	47.9	44.6	42.0	42.8	46.3
1954 April	48.3	44.7	42.0	42.7	46.5

The next Table shows the average hourly earnings at the same dates and the percentage increases compared with October, 1938:—

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
Average Hourly Earnings					
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1938 October	17.4	6.8	9.0	5.0	13.7
1947 April	32.0				

Average Weekly Hours Worked (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938 October	47.8	46.0	44.0	44.9	46.3
1947 April	46.0	43.2	41.7	42.0	44.5
October	46.2	43.5	41.7	42.1	44.7
1948 April	46.3	43.5	41.7	42.3	44.8
October	46.5	43.7	41.6	42.3	44.9
1949 April	46.5	43.7	41.9	42.4	45.0
October	46.6	43.7	41.7	42.3	45.0
1950 April	46.9	43.9	41.9	42.5	45.2
October	47.5	44.1	42.1	42.7	45.7
1951 April	47.6	44.1	42.0	42.7	45.7
October	47.6	44.1	41.5	42.1	45.6
1952 April	47.1	43.7	40.8	41.6	45.0
October	47.6	44.0	41.9	42.7	45.7
1953 April	47.6	44.0	42.0	42.7	45.7
October	47.9	44.2	42.0	42.8	45.9
1954 April	48.2	44.3	42.0	42.7	46.1

Average Hourly Earnings (Manufacturing Industries)

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1938 October	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
1947 April	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7
October	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9
1948 April	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.9
October	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0
1949 April	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4
October	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1
1950 April	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8
October	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
1951 April	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.6
October	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.4
1952 April	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.7
October	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.6	46.6
1953 April	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.4
October	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2
1954 April	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1

Percentage Increase since October, 1938

Date	Men	Boys	Women*	Girls	All*
1947 April	89	87	118	132	114
October	96	101	124	152	124
1948 April	102	121	136	176	133
October	108	132	140	182	140
1949 April	110	129	147	186	143
October	114	135	153	196	148
1950 April	118	141	158	194	152
October	122	149	163	202	158
1951 April	134	157	179	216	171
October	144	168	191	232	183
1952 April	157	179	202	236	199
October	162	193	208	244	205
1953 April	172	203	221	254	215
October	176	207	228	266	221
1954 April	187	219	236	272	232

Increases in Wages since April, 1954

There have been increases in the rates of wages in a number of industries since April, 1954, when the enquiry into earnings was made. It is estimated that the effect of such increases known to have taken place up to and including August, 1954, has been to raise the general level of full-time weekly wage rates in the industries covered by the enquiry by about one-and-a-half per cent. The more important of the increases which occurred in that period affected workers employed in the following industries and services: the building brick and allied industries, cast stone and cast concrete products manufacture, glass container manufacture, cement manufacture, electrical cable making, the woollen industry in Yorkshire, narrow fabrics manufacture, jute manufacture, the leather producing industry, the clothing industries, baking in Scotland, food manufacture, furniture manufacture, paper bag and paper box making, printing and bookbinding, building and civil engineering construction, heating, ventilating and domestic engineering, gas and electricity supply, water supply in England and Wales and local authority services.

Shift Working

As stated on page 299, particulars were also obtained during the enquiry of April, 1954, of the shift-work systems in operation in manufacturing industries and in gas, electricity and water supply and of the number of shift workers working on each system. An analysis of the information obtained will be given in the next issue of this GAZETTE.

* In the calculations of the averages for women, and of those for "all workers," women ordinarily employed as part-time workers in April, 1954, have been included on the basis of two part-timers being taken as representing one full-timer.

Industries Not Covered by the Enquiry

The principal employments not covered by the enquiry were agriculture, coal mining, British Railways, London Transport, British Road Services, the shipping service, port transport (dock labour), the distributive trades, the catering trades, the entertainment industries, commerce and banking, and domestic service. For manual wage-earners in agriculture, coal mining, and dock workers in the port transport industry, some particulars are given below.

Agriculture

In agriculture, information collected from regular enquiries conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland shows that for hired regular male and female workers in Great Britain the average weekly earnings were as follows:—

Date	Average Weekly Earnings		
	Males (21 years and over)	Youths (under 21 years)	Women and Girls
<i>Half-yearly periods</i>			
1947 April -1947 September	s. d. 97 7	s. d. 62 3	s. d. 65 1½
1947 October-1948 March	104 4	67 8	70 5
1948 April -1948 September	108 7½	71 2	73 4½
1948 October-1949 March	105 3½	68 10½	72 9
1949 April -1949 September	114 9	77 0	76 6
1949 October-1950 March	110 9½	72 5½	76 6½
1950 April -1950 September	115 5½	77 10½	75 3½
1950 October-1951 March	115 7½	74 10	77 11
1951 April -1951 September	123 3½	79 5	82 2½
1951 October-1952 March	126 8	83 0	85 5
1952 April -1952 September	133 8	86 2½	86 4½
1952 October-1953 March	132 8½	84 3½	90 4
1953 April -1953 September	142 1½	88 2	92 11½
1953 October-1954 March	142 10½	88 7½	96 1
<i>Yearly periods</i>			
1947 April -1948 March	100 11½	64 11½	67 9
1948 April -1949 March	106 10½	70 0½	73 1
1949 April -1950 March	112 9½	74 8½	76 6
1950 April -1951 March	115 6½	76 4½	76 7½
1951 April -1952 March	125 0	81 2½	83 9½
1952 April -1953 March	133 2	85 3	88 4½
1953 April -1954 March	142 6	88 5	94 5½

These figures show total earnings, inclusive of all payments (overtime, piecework, bonus, premiums, perquisites valued, where applicable, in accordance with the Agricultural Wages Orders, etc.), but after making deductions for time lost through sickness, etc.

Coal Mining

In the coal mining industry, information specially collected by the National Coal Board shows that for all classes of workpeople, including juveniles but excluding females, the average cash earnings per man-shift worked (exclusive of the value of allowances in kind, which amounted to 2s. 0d. per man-shift, but including a provision of 2s. 5d. per man-shift for holiday pay) were 45s. 3d. in the week ended 8th May, 1954. For the weeks ended 17th October, 1953, and 2nd May, 1953, the corresponding cash earnings were 43s. 9d. and 43s. 1d. respectively.

The average weekly cash earnings of the same classes of workpeople were 245s. 0d. in the week ended 8th May, 1954, 238s. 9d. in the week ended 17th October, 1953, and 234s. 1d. in the week ended 2nd May, 1953.

For adult male workers 21 years and over in the industry the weekly cash earnings averaged 257s. 2d. in the week ended 8th May, 1954, 251s. 2d. in the week ended 17th October, 1953, and 246s. 1d. in the week ended 2nd May, 1953. The value of allowances in kind (12s. 1d., 10s. 9d. and 11s. 9d., respectively) is not included in these figures.

Dock Labour

The figures relating to harbour, dock, canal, etc., service given on pages 304 and 306 cover only the wage-earners in the regular employment of the authorities and firms concerned, excluding dock workers on daily or half-daily engagements. Statistics compiled by the National Dock Labour Board show that in the pay-week ended 8th May, 1954, the earnings of all classes of daily workers on the pay-rolls during that week averaged 219s. 2d., inclusive of wages, attendance money and guarantee payments, payments for annual and public holidays and travel-time allowances. In the three months April-June, 1954, the average earnings were 217s. 6d. a week.

The corresponding figures for the last pay-week in October, 1953, and for the three months October-December, 1953, were 220s. 1d. and 214s. 6d. a week respectively. Those for the last pay-week in April, 1947, and for the three months April-June, 1947, were 149s. 0d. and 152s. 11d. a week respectively. Comparable figures are not available for any pre-war dates.

TABLE I.—NUMBERS OF WAGE-EARNERS COVERED BY THE RETURNS RECEIVED AND AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1954

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1954				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.										
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)										
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	4,664	286	24	—	4,974	202 1	103 10	—	—	195 11
Stone Quarrying and Mining	12,536	452	31	—	13,021	187 5	91 10	—	—	183 10
Slate Quarrying and Mining	3,394	232	5	—	3,631	150 1	72 10	—	—	145 1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	7,319	343	39	4	7,705	194 3	98 1	—	—	189 5
Other Mining and Quarrying	6,126	403	582	59	7,168	198 7	114 7	108 10	—	185 8
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	43,286	3,718	3,773	323	51,100	201 11	100 6	109 6	76 2	186 11
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	18,244	1,795	22,992	2,972	46,003	193 2	83 10	98 1	66 0	133 2
Glass (other than containers)	17,483	1,656	4,173	483	23,795	204 1	89 0	103 4	60 4	175 6
Glass Containers	13,931	896	3,002	195	18,024	195 0	83 1	98 3	—	172 8
Cement	8,857	251	184	6	9,298	234 7	90 6	—	—	227 8
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	33,893	1,810	2,364	303	38,370	201 7	97 0	107 6	76 9	189 11
Chemicals and Allied Trades										
Coke-Ovens and By-Product Works	12,367	276	38	5	12,686	201 7	93 1	—	—	198 10
Chemicals and Dyes	86,007	3,675	13,230	1,679	104,591	207 1	93 0	99 7	62 1	187 2
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Toilet Preparations, Perfumery	7,538	504	10,770	1,847	20,679	174 2	76 8	96 8	64 2	121 7
Explosives and Fireworks	27,951	801	10,283	774	39,809	195 10	86 8	129 4	81 4	174 3
Paint and Varnish	13,715	628	3,548	358	18,249	184 7	80 5	95 7	57 0	161 2
Soap, Candles, Glycerine, Polishes, Ink and Matches	11,477	791	7,886	1,362	21,516	207 8	82 11	100 3	66 1	154 9
Mineral Oil Refining	16,961	605	775	14	18,355	213 2	81 0	113 6	—	204 6
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	13,073	461	1,748	157	15,439	190 1	85 2	100 8	—	175 6
Metal Manufacture										
Blast Furnaces§	18,032	471	181	2	18,686	218 3	95 5	—	—	214 0
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc., not elsewhere specified	151,620	10,213	5,687	175	167,695	227 2	94 9	110 2	—	215 1
Iron Foundries	60,954	4,758	6,611	500	72,823	210 1	84 1	112 11	66 11	192 1
Plate Manufacture	8,956	840	1,288	116	11,210	228 1	98 4	100 10	—	202 1
Steel Sheet Manufacture	11,380	992	363	11	12,746	227 9	96 9	114 11	—	214 2
Iron and Steel Tubes (inc. melting and rolling in integrated works)	26,155	1,413	2,321	106	29,995	213 5	91 7	111 11	—	199 4
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, Rolling, etc.	60,954	2,311	7,501	393	71,159	221 3	94 0	117 4	73 1	205 4
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods										
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	137,206	18,649	1,681	136	157,672	212 7	80 5	108 1	—	195 9
Marine Engineering	61,458	11,787	743	42	74,030	198 5	76 7	108 6	—	178 0
Agricultural Machinery (exc. tractors)	21,292	2,748	992	54	25,086	196 2	70 10	106 10	—	178 7
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	12,324	1,263	305	5	13,897	219 10	80 11	106 0	—	204 8
Machine Tools	44,477	6,497	4,871	233	56,078	225 9	79 9	112 6	68 3	198 4
Stationary Engines	14,733	1,064	1,360	23	17,180	218 9	83 7	118 6	—	202 3
Textile Machinery and Accessories	36,508	4,015	3,947	239	44,709	199 0	77 5	108 5	66 5	179 4
Ordnance and Small Arms	31,868	1,722	9,527	117	43,234	193 7	70 11	116 11	—	171 6
Constructional Engineering	44,454	4,246	1,101	29	49,830	218 0	78 4	116 1	—	203 9
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	322,080	37,526	40,699	2,111	403,506	212 4	79 2	116 5	71 2	189 5
Electrical Machinery	69,718	10,170	23,360	1,314	104,562	210 10	77 0	116 3	64 6	174 10
Electrical Wires and Cables	20,101	1,203	9,909	672	31,885	205 0	78 0	107 0	62 8	166 9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	16,898	1,160	10,366	631	29,055	203 9	80 7	119 8	69 6	165 11
Wireless Apparatus (exc. valves) and Gramophones	25,247	2,660	25,719	1,799	55,425	203 1	81 10	111 5	72 9	150 6
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	9,426	562	11,595	1,406	22,989	205 4	81 3	115 5	77 9	149 2
Batteries and Accumulators	6,289	162	2,841	225	9,438	225 2	146 2	117 2	—	187 10
Other Electrical Goods	42,492	5,283	23,429	1,920	73,124	212 1	77 6	112 10	65 2	166 9
Vehicles										
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles and Cycles	173,860	12,097	16,567							

Table I.—Numbers of Wage-Earners Covered by the Returns Received and Average Earnings in the Last Pay-Week in April, 1954—continued

Industry	Numbers of wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1954				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Textiles—continued										
Rope, Twine and Net	3,062	613	5,572	1,038	10,532	173 10	66 6	90 7	62 10	111 2
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	19,176	1,644	45,599	11,086	77,505	228 6	75 0	113 9	74 11	135 9
Lace	3,354	394	3,787	494	8,029	178 2	83 2	95 5	67 6	127 8
Carpets	8,818	1,256	8,581	2,876	21,531	197 3	78 5	112 10	72 8	140 0
Narrow Fabrics	3,977	354	9,600	1,638	15,569	174 4	77 5	98 10	70 1	114 7
Made-up Textiles	3,213	536	11,994	2,684	18,427	168 0	76 9	88 5	62 7	98 2
Textile Finishing, etc.	46,069	3,122	16,749	2,296	68,236	187 11	88 1	98 4	70 11	157 5
Other Textile Industries	9,089	518	4,551	332	14,509	193 10	92 5	100 2	71 2	157 10
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	18,817	1,595	3,625	364	24,401	182 3	82 9	100 5	68 10	161 11
Leather Goods	4,053	628	8,343	1,795	14,819	168 6	74 7	95 11	58 10	110 4
Fur	1,989	141	1,840	167	4,137	196 9	—	111 9	—	149 5
Clothing										
Tailoring :										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	26,142	3,064	84,698	18,176	132,102	189 10	74 3	102 0	61 3	113 2
Retail Bespoke :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	916	68	2,016	573	3,573	175 8	—	93 10	44 11	106 5
Firms employing less than 10 workers	397	12	612	94	1,115	160 6	—	90 2	—	110 5
All firms supplying returns	1,313	80	2,628	667	4,688	171 1	—	93 0	44 2	107 5
Dressmaking :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	2,669	300	36,179	9,688	49,087	187 8	76 2	104 6	57 11	99 4
Firms employing less than 10 workers	64	6	755	108	933	102 9	—	102 9	—	101 4
All firms supplying returns	2,733	306	36,934	9,796	50,020	187 3	76 6	104 5	57 10	99 5
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	3,215	458	33,698	9,919	47,290	165 8	66 5	95 6	61 0	92 9
Hats, Caps and Millinery	4,403	346	7,637	698	13,084	177 4	83 6	98 2	62 3	122 6
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	4,203	563	16,586	4,662	26,014	165 9	71 3	94 1	62 11	99 7
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	32,564	3,523	29,503	4,102	69,692	177 2	79 11	107 6	67 9	136 4
Repair of Boots and Shoes :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	4,547	1,073	946	175	6,741	164 9	66 5	92 1	—	136 2
Firms employing less than 10 workers	1,046	162	72	11	1,291	150 9	—	—	—	134 7
All firms supplying returns	5,593	1,235	1,018	186	8,032	162 2	65 6	91 4	—	135 11
Food, Drink and Tobacco										
Grain Milling	18,621	719	2,904	398	22,642	185 9	90 8	98 9	74 9	169 8
Bread and Flour Confectionery :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	39,380	4,150	13,764	2,965	60,259	175 8	68 7	90 2	56 9	142 11
Firms employing less than 10 workers	2,885	377	910	213	4,385	165 0	70 7	84 0	53 8	135 8
All firms supplying returns	42,265	4,527	14,674	3,178	64,644	175 0	68 9	89 9	56 7	142 5
Biscuits	9,230	1,422	16,437	4,019	31,108	188 3	76 7	104 3	66 6	123 0
Meat and Meat Products	12,895	1,279	7,265	871	22,310	168 2	79 6	94 9	64 10	135 2
Milk Products	25,148	1,965	6,187	732	34,032	185 6	79 3	97 6	59 10	160 8
Sugar and Glucose	10,364	511	2,432	668	13,975	198 0	103 6	109 11	86 9	173 11
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	20,806	1,939	28,174	6,222	57,141	200 10	81 6	106 0	64 0	135 2
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	12,393	713	19,367	1,719	34,192	184 6	80 10	93 11	65 3	125 0
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	22,783	1,118	11,716	1,355	36,972	185 4	86 10	95 8	63 2	149 6
Brewing and Malting	37,106	1,866	5,720	502	45,194	167 10	79 9	91 6	63 9	153 5
Wholesale Bottling	7,012	809	5,256	696	13,773	161 4	79 10	91 10	69 3	125 4
Other Drink Industries	14,511	2,308	7,166	1,176	25,161	165 4	66 1	88 7	63 4	129 7
Tobacco	11,032	629	14,563	3,138	29,362	178 6	87 8	112 7	72 6	132 8
Manufactures of Wood and Cork										
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	48,819	7,764	3,821	366	60,770	170 11	80 0	103 2	65 3	154 5
Furniture and Upholstery :										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	53,034	8,397	14,338	2,111	77,880	202 11	78 0	110 8	61 0	168 7
Firms employing less than 10 workers	1,134	214	325	43	1,716	171 3	70 2	99 10	—	142 3
All firms supplying returns	54,168	8,611	14,663	2,154	79,596	202 3	77 9	110 5	60 11	168 0
Shop and Office Fitting	6,952	1,052	650	57	8,711	210 3	89 6	98 2	—	186 4
Wooden Containers and Baskets	12,271	2,707	3,280	453	18,711	174 9	74 2	96 8	63 7	143 10
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	8,469	1,555	2,362	271	12,657	176 7	76 11	96 11	58 9	147 0
Paper and Printing										
Paper and Board	41,888	3,354	9,480	2,394	57,116	215 9	103 7	109 2	82 7	185 11
Wallpaper	2,513	319	925	178	3,935	182 10	86 7	113 5	—	153 7
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	8,076	767	12,129	2,954	23,926	196 5	76 10	98 8	61 9	126 5
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	10,029	1,068	12,657	2,626	26,380	193 7	79 8	104 0	60 7	132 9
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	37,407	2,877	3,138	640	44,062	236 0	73 4	116 10	52 3	214 2
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	56,696	8,514	30,034	7,074	102,411	216 3	74 4	109 2	54 2	161 10
Other Manufacturing Industries										
Rubber	40,522	1,562	15,775	1,088	58,947	216 5	93 2	110 5	70 0	182 1
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	7,155	370	1,064	98	8,687	200 1	92 5	102 11	—	182 2
Brushes and Brooms	2,999	427	4,031	778	8,235	173 2	73 9	95 0	63 7	119 5
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	4,016	580	6,405	1,035	12,036	189 11	77 4	103 2	65 5	127 8
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	3,119	418	3,595	386	7,518	190 9	80 11	105 8	65 3	137 6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	18,027	1,285	11,943	1,451	32,706	203 5	83 0	101 3	67 5	155 4
Building and Contracting										
Building	408,719	41,945	1,743	141	453,171	189 3	93 8	91 6	—	180 0
Electric Wiring and Contracting	20,613	8,542	273	47	29,475	195 2	63 4	94 5	—	155 10
Civil Engineering Contracting	85,688	2,414	279	15	88,440	210 6	104 10	92 7	—	207 2
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply										
Gas	97,621	4,682	1,795	11	104,109	180 5	93 6	100 2	—	175 1
Electricity	112,602	6,266	3,058	16	121,942	183 3	79 10	102 1	—	175 10
Water	25,768	363	229	6	26,366	166 8	91 5	85 10	—	164 11
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport)										
Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport)	144,096	2,994	27,368	21	174,479	178 4	82 10	149 0	—	172 1
Goods Transport by Road	18,503	676	203	26	19,408	186 0	84 11	90 7	—	181 3
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	23,922	781	548	3	25,254	193 1	84 8	91 6	—	187 6
Air Transport	5,497	80	461	6	6,044	226 2	—	110 3	—	215 7
Other Transport and Communication**	57,199	3,833	436	36	61,504	186 0	83 8	105 9	—	179 0
Storage	17,373	547	230	233	20,458	187 8	85 5	95 3	59 7	173 0
Public Administration										
National Government Service (except where included above)††	69,122	1,268	11,202	218	81,810	157 0	75 6	110 8	62 7	149 2
Local Government Service††	259,192	5,473	49,010	401	314,076	150 3	84 6	89 1	54 0	139 5
Other Services										
Laundries	14,913	2,983	50,619	6,549	75,064	167 9	71 5	87 7	57 2	100 3
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	3,959	330	7,383	1,121	12,793	176 7	76 7	97 6	64 4	118 6

*†† See footnotes on previous page.
 § The averages for this industry exclude non-contractual gifts and bonuses made by certain firms, in respect of which full details are not available.
 ¶ Excluding British Road Services.
 ¶ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.
 ** Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for port, river and canal transport.
 †† These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.
 ††† Excluding police and fire service.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE LAST PAY-WEEK IN APRIL, 1954

(NOTE.—In view of the wide variations, as between different industries, in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, and in the opportunities for extra earnings from overtime, night-work and payment-by-results schemes, the differences in average earnings shown in this Table should not be taken as evidence of, and a measure of, disparities in the ordinary rates of wages prevailing in different industries for comparable classes of workpeople employed under similar conditions. In particular, the figures representing the average earnings of "All Workers" are, of course, affected by differences as between industries in the proportions of men, women and juveniles employed.)

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1954, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1954, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers‡
Mining and Quarrying (except coal)										
Iron Ore Mining and Quarrying	46.1	44.1	—	—	45.9	52.6	28.3	—	—	51.2
Stone Quarrying and Mining	50.6	46.0	—	—	50.4	44.4	24.0	—	—	43.8
Slate Quarrying and Mining	42.4	42.1	—	—	42.4	42.5	20.8	—	—	41.1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	50.8	46.5	—	—	50.6	45.9	25.3	—	—	44.9
Other Mining and Quarrying	46.0	42.3	41.7	—	45.4	51.8	32.5	31.3	—	49.1
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products Other than Coal										
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	49.6	44.9	42.2	42.2	48.6	48.9	26.9	31.1	21.7	46.2
China and Earthenware (inc. glazed tiles)	48.6	44.9	41.0	42.8	44.3	47.5	22.4	28.7	18.5	36.1
Glass (other than containers)	47.3	43.5	41.8	42.8	46.0	51.8	24.6	29.7	16.9	45.8
Glass Containers	48.7	43.4	42.2	—	47.3	48.3	23.0	27.9	—	43.8
Cement	57.3	47.0	—	—	56.7	49.1	23.1	—	—	48.2
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	50.7	46.1	41.6							

Table II.—Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings in the Last Pay-week in April, 1954—continued

Industry	Average number of hours worked* in the last pay-week in April, 1954, by the wage-earners covered by the returns received					Average hourly earnings* in the last pay-week in April, 1954, of the wage-earners covered by the returns received				
	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†	Men (21 & over)	Youths and Boys	Women (18 & over)†	Girls	All Workers†
Textiles—continued	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Rope, Twine and Net	50.3	44.1	42.3	42.9	44.9	41.5	18.1	25.7	17.6	29.7
Hosiery and other Knitted Goods	45.6	44.6	41.4	43.0	42.8	60.1	20.2	33.0	20.9	38.1
Lace	46.8	44.7	41.2	43.1	43.8	45.7	22.3	27.8	18.8	35.0
Carpets	48.2	45.3	43.3	43.6	45.4	49.1	20.8	31.3	20.0	37.0
Narrow Fabrics	47.1	45.6	41.3	43.3	43.1	44.4	20.4	28.7	19.4	31.9
Made-up Textiles	48.4	45.1	40.8	42.2	42.5	41.7	20.4	26.0	17.8	27.7
Textile Finishing, etc.	50.0	45.2	42.3	43.1	47.7	45.1	23.4	27.9	19.7	39.6
Other Textile Industries	48.7	45.9	41.2	42.4	46.1	47.8	24.2	29.2	20.1	41.1
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur										
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	47.1	44.5	41.9	42.6	46.1	46.4	22.3	28.8	19.4	42.1
Leather Goods	45.8	43.7	41.2	43.3	42.8	44.1	20.5	27.9	16.3	30.9
Fur	44.4	—	39.9	—	42.1	53.2	—	33.6	—	42.6
Clothing										
Tailoring:										
Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke	45.2	43.4	40.5	41.6	41.7	50.4	20.5	30.2	17.7	32.6
Retail Bespoke:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	44.7	—	41.9	42.4	42.7	47.2	—	26.9	12.7	29.9
Firms employing less than 10 workers	42.8	—	40.4	—	41.4	45.0	—	26.8	—	32.0
All firms supplying returns	44.2	—	41.5	42.4	42.4	46.4	—	26.9	12.5	30.4
Dressmaking:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	43.0	42.1	39.9	41.2	40.3	52.4	21.7	31.4	16.9	29.6
Firms employing less than 10 workers	—	—	39.9	—	40.1	—	—	30.9	—	30.3
All firms supplying returns	42.9	42.1	39.9	41.2	40.3	52.4	21.8	31.4	16.8	29.6
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	45.2	43.4	40.1	41.6	44.0	48.4	24.6	31.4	17.6	27.3
Hats, Caps and Millinery	41.9	42.9	40.1	40.1	39.6	30.8	23.4	31.0	18.6	37.1
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	45.2	43.7	40.6	41.5	41.6	44.0	19.6	27.8	18.2	28.7
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	44.2	43.8	40.9	43.0	42.7	48.1	21.9	31.5	18.9	38.3
Repair of Boots and Shoes:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	45.9	44.4	43.8	—	45.3	43.1	18.0	25.2	—	36.1
Firms employing less than 10 workers	45.1	—	—	—	44.8	40.1	—	—	—	36.0
All firms supplying returns	45.8	44.4	43.7	—	45.2	42.5	17.7	25.1	—	36.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco										
Grain Milling	49.7	45.0	42.5	43.0	48.5	44.8	24.2	27.9	20.9	42.0
Bread and Flour Confectionery:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	49.2	44.7	43.9	43.6	47.3	42.8	18.4	24.6	15.6	36.3
Firms employing less than 10 workers	48.8	43.8	42.6	43.2	46.8	40.9	19.3	23.7	14.9	34.8
All firms supplying returns	49.2	44.6	43.8	43.5	47.3	42.7	18.5	24.6	15.6	36.1
Biscuits	50.5	45.1	43.2	43.3	45.6	44.7	20.4	28.8	18.3	32.4
Meat and Meat Products	47.9	45.3	43.2	43.3	46.1	42.1	21.1	26.3	18.0	35.2
Milk Products	51.4	44.2	43.2	43.1	49.3	43.3	21.5	27.1	16.7	39.1
Sugar and Glucose	48.1	44.8	43.0	42.0	46.8	49.4	27.7	30.7	24.8	44.6
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	49.0	44.6	43.2	43.4	45.4	49.2	21.9	29.4	17.7	35.7
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	49.2	45.3	42.0	41.7	44.7	45.0	21.4	26.8	18.8	33.6
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	49.9	45.9	42.6	42.8	47.2	44.6	22.7	26.9	17.7	38.0
Brewing and Malting	47.7	43.9	42.2	42.9	46.8	42.2	21.8	26.0	17.8	39.3
Wholesale Bottling	46.7	44.4	42.4	42.0	44.7	41.5	21.6	26.0	19.8	33.6
Other Drink Industries	48.1	44.8	42.2	42.5	45.8	41.2	17.7	25.2	17.9	34.0
Tobacco	47.0	45.2	44.8	44.9	45.6	45.6	23.3	30.2	19.4	34.9
Manufactures of Wood and Cork										
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	47.2	44.8	42.4	42.6	46.6	43.5	21.4	29.2	18.4	39.8
Furniture and Upholstery:										
Firms employing 10 or more workers	45.7	44.3	41.2	42.3	44.6	53.3	21.1	32.2	17.3	45.4
Firms employing less than 10 workers	45.1	44.0	40.3	—	44.0	45.6	19.1	29.7	—	38.8
All firms supplying returns	45.7	44.3	41.2	42.3	44.6	53.1	21.1	32.2	17.3	45.2
Shop and Office Fitting	50.7	45.7	39.3	—	49.2	49.8	23.4	30.0	—	45.4
Wooden Containers and Baskets	46.9	44.2	41.6	43.0	45.5	44.7	20.1	27.9	17.7	37.9
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	47.4	45.3	42.8	42.1	46.2	44.7	20.4	27.2	16.7	38.2
Paper and Printing										
Paper and Board	51.8	46.6	44.0	44.7	49.9	50.0	26.7	29.8	22.2	44.7
Wallpaper	51.6	45.4	46.1	—	49.4	42.5	22.9	29.5	—	37.3
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	49.4	44.8	42.0	43.0	44.7	47.7	20.6	28.2	17.2	33.8
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	47.8	44.7	42.2	42.9	44.5	48.6	21.4	29.6	16.9	35.9
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	43.5	42.6	41.9	42.8	43.3	65.1	20.7	33.5	14.6	59.4
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	46.9	43.9	43.1	43.3	45.3	55.3	20.3	30.4	15.0	42.9
Other Manufacturing Industries										
Rubber	50.0	44.8	43.0	43.2	47.9	51.9	25.0	30.8	19.4	45.6
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	50.8	44.8	43.5	—	49.5	47.3	24.8	—	—	44.2
Brushes and Brooms	46.9	45.5	42.5	43.0	44.3	44.3	19.5	26.8	17.7	32.3
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	48.5	44.3	42.4	42.8	44.5	47.0	20.9	29.2	18.3	34.4
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	46.5	42.0	42.2	42.5	44.0	49.2	23.1	30.0	18.4	37.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	49.1	44.9	42.2	42.8	46.1	49.7	22.2	28.8	18.9	40.4
Building and Contracting										
Building	48.4	46.5	39.4	—	48.2	46.9	24.2	27.9	—	44.8
Electric Wiring and Contracting	48.6	46.4	39.8	—	47.9	48.2	16.4	28.5	—	39.0
Civil Engineering Contracting	52.2	46.4	40.0	—	52.0	48.4	27.1	27.8	—	47.8
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply										
Gas	48.0	45.2	40.1	—	47.7	45.1	24.8	30.0	—	44.0
Electricity	48.4	44.9	40.9	—	48.1	45.4	21.3	30.0	—	43.9
Water	48.1	45.1	38.6	—	47.9	41.6	24.3	26.7	—	41.3
Transport and Communication (except railways and sea transport)										
Tramway and Omnibus Service (except London Transport)	49.8	44.1	46.1	—	49.1	43.0	22.5	38.8	—	42.1
Goods Transport by Road§	53.2	49.3	38.3	—	52.9	42.0	20.7	28.4	—	41.1
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	49.5	46.3	41.9	—	49.2	46.8	21.9	26.2	—	45.7
Air Transport	47.7	—	48.5	—	47.7	56.9	—	27.3	—	54.2
Other Transport and Communication¶	46.9	44.3	42.3	—	46.7	47.6	22.7	30.0	—	46.0
Storage	49.8	44.4	42.1	41.6	48.7	45.2	23.1	27.1	17.2	42.6
Public Administration										
National Government Service (except where included above)**	46.2	43.2	44.0	43.1	45.8	40.8	21.0	30.2	17.4	39.1
Local Government Service††	45.6	43.7	39.4	37.2	44.6	39.5	23.2	27.1	17.4	37.5
Other Services										
Laundries	48.9	44.9	41.6	42.3	43.2	41.2	19.1	25.3	16.2	27.8
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	47.1	45.2	43.1	43.7	44.5	45.0	20.3	27.1	17.7	32.0

* See footnotes on previous page.

† The averages for this industry exclude non-contractual gifts and bonuses made by certain firms, in respect of which full details are not available.

‡ Excluding British Road Services.

§ The figures relate to the permanent employees of dock, harbour and canal authorities; they do not cover workers paid by the day or half-day.

¶ Mainly postal, telegraph and wireless communication, but including also some returns for port, river and canal transport.

** These figures relate to a minority of Government industrial employees. The great majority have been included in the figures for other industries and services such as shipbuilding, engineering, ordnance and small arms, printing, building, civil engineering contracting, transport and communication.

†† Excluding police and fire service.

REVIEW OF THE MONTHLY STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the month. Further details and analyses will be found on pages 314 to 331.

Employment

It is estimated that the number of persons in civil employment in Great Britain rose during July by 50,000 (15,000 males and 35,000 females), the number at the end of the month being 22,515,000. The basic industries (mining, gas, electricity and water supply, transport, agriculture and fishing) showed an increase of 10,000, manufacturing industries an increase of 19,000 and other industries and services an increase of 21,000. The total working population, including H.M. Forces, the unemployed, and men and women on release leave who have not taken up employment, is estimated to have increased by 50,000 from 23,528,000 to 23,578,000.

Unemployment

The number of persons registered as wholly unemployed at Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain rose from 208,821 to 230,831 between 12th July and 9th August, 1954, and the numbers registered as temporarily stopped fell from 11,312 to 8,778. In the two classes combined there was a rise of 13,024 among males and 6,452 among females.

Rates of Wages

The index of weekly rates of wages, based on June, 1947 (taken as 100), was 143 at the end of August compared with 142 at the

end of July. The changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during August resulted in an increase estimated at £146,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 686,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £4,000 for 32,000 workpeople. The principal increases affected manual workers employed by local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland, and workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands and leather production.

Retail Prices

At 17th August, 1954, the retail prices index was 144 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 145 at 13th July and with 140 at 18th August, 1953. The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, cooking apples, tomatoes, cabbage and other green vegetables, and butter. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of milk, eggs and meat.

Industrial Disputes

The number of workers involved during August in stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 24,000. The aggregate time lost during the month at the establishments where the stoppages occurred was about 82,000 working days. The number of stoppages which began in the month was 145, and, in addition, 6 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY

The Seventh Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy (1953-54) has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as a Command Paper (Cmd. 9260), price 1s. net (1s. 1½d. post free).

The Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, established in 1947, have presented each year an account of the more important matters with which they have dealt. In the present Report the Advisory Council consider the period since 1947 as a whole. In recalling that the function of the Council is "to advise the Lord President of the Council in the exercise of his responsibilities for the formulation and execution of Government scientific policy," the Report describes the main purposes for which the Advisory Council was established. These were, to maintain an oversight of Government scientific policy in general, to consider how new scientific developments would interact both among themselves and with the functions of existing institutions, and to advise the Government whether the supply of scientific man-power was adequate to meet the needs of both Government and industry. The review of scientific developments which the Report contains is divided into two main sections dealing, respectively, with the scale of the civil scientific research effort

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The eighty-sixth annual Trades Union Congress was held at Brighton on Monday, 6th September, 1954, and the four following days. The President was Mr. Jack Tanner, C.B.E., the Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress was 973. The number of organisations represented was 184 and the approximate membership represented was 8,094,000, including about 1,300,000 female members. The total membership showed an increase of about 6,000 on the total represented at the previous year's Congress.

The following Table, extracted from the Statistical Statements relating to the 1954 and 1953 Annual Congresses, shows, for each of eighteen trade groups, the numbers of unions and of delegates, and the affiliated membership of the unions.

Trade Group	1954 Congress			1953 Congress		
	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership	No. of Unions	No. of Delegates	Membership
Mining and Quarrying	4	143	712,190	4	137	682,253
Railways	3	48	537,274	3	47	557,443
Transport (other than Railways)	10	94	1,376,082	10	94	1,394,781
Shipbuilding	5	16	121,580	5	16	120,160
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building	27	109	1,371,019	27	111	1,347,100
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades	18	45	197,220	18	40	199,201
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing	19	75	590,530	19	70	594,514
Printing and Paper	14	56	292,928	14	55	285,953
Cotton	7	38	173,094	7	39	175,344
Textiles (other than Cotton)	21	29	100,507	21	29	98,504
Clothing	5	22	170,478	5	23	166,049
Leather and Boot and Shoe	6	21	112,929	6	20	107,894
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc.	15	70	470,733	15	69	480,778
Agriculture	1	16	135,000	1	16	135,000
Public Employees	4	26	250,693	4	24	251,554
Civil Service	8	60	452,546	7	56	440,323
Non-Manual Workers	13	44	232,325	13	47	236,190
General Workers	4	61	796,709	4	58	815,409
Totals	184	973	8,093,837	183	951	8,088,450

In his opening address the President said that the Congress marked the climax of another year of trade union activity. The increased power and influence of the trade union movement, its unbroken unity and consistent firmness in defence of trade union principles were admired and envied throughout the world. Looking back on the last occasion when a member of his own union had presided at the Congress, the President said that, at that time, it was thought that the aims and objects of trade unionism could be achieved by industrial action alone. The General Strike which occurred a few months later, in 1926, was a remarkable demonstration of trade union solidarity, but despite the loyalty and sacrifice of trade unionists it showed, among other things, that industrial action had its limitations. To-day the movement had increased in strength and the value of the trade union organisation and its place in the democratic system were generally more readily accepted and recognised.

Turning to world economic trends the President said that, although in Britain there had been a marked improvement in industrial production, we still had a long way to go before the country's overseas trading surplus was sufficient to meet all the needs of debt repayments, the building up of reserves and overseas investment obligations. The terms of trade and other circumstances had been favourable for a couple of years but there were now signs that these conditions were ending. We remained very much at the mercy of international economic conditions.

Before the war the reduction of unemployment and the attainment of job security were the primary concern of the trade union movement. To-day we had a condition of virtual full employment for which the trade unions claimed some credit. Because of this it had been possible for the movement, in recent years, to face the problem of maintaining and improving living standards. It had constantly to be repeated that, within a full employment economy, higher living standards could be achieved only through greater individual output. Higher productivity was, however, only a means to an end and not an end in itself. The end that trade unionists had in sight was to obtain higher wages, better working conditions and other amenities which made life richer and deeper. To the trade unions, higher individual output did not mean working harder or longer, but more effectively. Modern machinery and equipment should be used to enable the worker to use his skill and craftsmanship more fully, with less fatigue, in shorter working hours and in more remunerative work.

The President went on to refer to the problems of human relations which arose from higher industrial efficiency and the consequent changes in established customs and in ways of working and living. He emphasised the need for a strong, well-informed trade union movement, dealing with industry's problems as they arose. Industrial progress could not be halted, but trade unionists must be protected against possible adverse effects of that progress. Recent developments in industrial relations had been of great significance. There was now, generally speaking, adequate joint consultative machinery operating in private as well as public industry. It was

through this machinery that the trade union movement could do much to regulate industrial progress in the best interests of the workers and of the general community.

Trade unionists were concerned with several other aspects of the industrial situation such as, for example, the importance of industrial research in developing new products, materials and processes in order that Britain's position in world markets might be maintained and improved. Linked with this was the need to overcome the shortage of scientists and technologists in British industry and to remedy the serious deficiencies in teaching and training facilities. Furthermore, our rate of capital investment contrasted adversely with that of overseas competitors and our shortage of coal was a handicap to our economy. It was part of the responsibility of trade unionists to ensure a less wasteful use of coal both in industry and in the home.

Though industrial relations were better to-day than in pre-war days, much remained to be done to achieve the degree and quality of joint consultation without which maximum efficiency in the use of men, machines and materials could not be reached. No form of industrial democracy would ever be effective unless it embraced every individual worker. The President welcomed the declaration of the Joint Committee on Human Relations in Industry that they believed that "a greater human satisfaction in work is both compatible with and essential to increased industrial efficiency and productivity". The developing study of human problems in industry as part of general research into the behaviour of human beings in different relationships was a hopeful sign. The trade union approach to modern industrial problems was commonsense and realistic and the organised workers had shown that they were prepared to co-operate in creating the highly efficient and productive economy necessary to the people's future prosperity. The spirit of trade union co-operation which had made possible the increase of production already achieved would, however, be extinguished unless industrialists and the Government were also prepared to play their part. The confidence of organised workers would not be gained by shifting on to the shoulders of the workers an increasing part of the burden.

The President went on to say that Congress and trade union members needed to revise their ideas about the value of trade unionism and the service it was expected to provide. The present-day official could have but limited knowledge of all the specialised subjects with which the movement now had to deal and trade unions needed to look closer at the question of trade union education. The new Memorial Building would provide better facilities for training full-time officers as well as ordinary members but even these facilities would not meet all the educational needs of the movement.

One of the Congress motions mentioned the need for a third "world force" independent of the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., and the President said, referring to this motion, that to his mind such a force was already in existence and the organised trade union movement was part of it. The British Commonwealth of Nations was not taken sufficiently into consideration in the study of things economical and political. The President said he could see much significance in the part this country had played in building up a Commonwealth of free nations which was a source of inspiration for the achievement of world peace and good understanding. The movement towards self-government in countries where it did not yet exist, combined with the development of the Commonwealth as a whole, required to be accelerated. Emigration to and investment in Commonwealth countries should be encouraged in the interests both of the Commonwealth and also because there was a limit to the population which this country could support. The day when cheap food and raw materials could be imported and our manufactured goods exported under conditions of virtual monopoly were over. It was necessary to establish trade unions throughout the Commonwealth and enable them to develop and function without hindrance. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, through the medium of its regional activities, was assisting trade unions everywhere to stand firmly on their own feet. The Trades Union Congress has supplemented this work, but the General Council felt that even greater help should be given to the Colonies.

The President then turned to the financial side of the movement. It was a fact, he said, that members of most unions got their industrial protection too cheaply. Although costs of administration had trebled, and increased benefits were paid, in only a few unions had members' contributions been increased during the last 25 years. Trade union developments here, and help to unions in undeveloped countries, were handicapped through lack of money.

Concluding with an analysis of the international situation, the President said that, since the last Congress, there had been some progress towards world peace. An acceptable solution of Germany's place in the European community must be found. International co-existence was a possibility, though it would not come by just wishing for it. As trade unionists we had no desire to impose our conception of government on other people. We believed in self-determination; if others would adopt the same principle, co-operation would become a reality. The trade union movement held tenaciously to the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. They had no desire for war, but, while they believed that all men are brothers, they objected strongly to being pushed around.

Following the address by the President, delegates proceeded to consider the General Council's report and some eighty motions submitted by affiliated organisations. For the purpose of discussion some of the motions were combined to form composite resolutions.

The greater number of motions related to economic and international matters, social insurance, and to safety and welfare, but there were other motions concerning trade union organisation and practice; education; wages, hours and conditions of employment; industrial policy and organisation; rules and standing orders.

A motion instructing the General Council to press upon the Government the necessity for an increase in all social insurance benefits, even though it might mean a rise in contribution rates, was approved. A resolution calling for the National Health Service to be transferred to local authority control was lost.

At the request of the General Council, a number of other resolutions on social insurance matters were referred to the General Council for further examination. It was explained that the General Council were engaged in preparing their submissions to the Government in connection with the statutory review of the National Insurance Scheme. The resolutions related to the maintenance at present levels of the age at which workers had to retire from work to qualify for pension; the modification of the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1946, regarding title to unemployment benefit by persons who were dismissed from employment or who were unemployed in consequence of a trade dispute; the payment of injury benefit under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, as from the first day of incapacity; and the promotion of immediate legislation making it compulsory to insure all employees against the risk of accidents sustained in the course of their employment.

Congress then considered a number of resolutions relating to the operation of the Factories Acts. It was decided to refer to the General Council a proposal that the position of women and young persons under the Factories Acts should be amended so that the normal weekly hours of work should be those recognised by trade union agreement or statutory machinery, but a resolution requesting the General Council to investigate the possibility of securing an amendment to the Factories Acts precluding workers under the age of 21 years from working on night shifts except in times of national emergency was not carried.

Congress approved a resolution which sought to raise the standard of first aid in industrial and non-industrial employments.

Dealing with the subject of education, Congress gave unanimous approval to resolutions deploring cuts in the school building programme; calling upon the Government to institute measures to increase the number of qualified scientists taking teaching posts; and urging the Ministry of Education to do more in the way of special training to prepare physically handicapped children for employment.

After a motion to refer it back had failed to gain sufficient support, Congress considered an emergency motion put forward by the General Council which urged the speeding-up of plans for western defence, and reiterated that its policy in defence of peace was based on the need for collective security. After a lengthy debate the motion was put to a card vote and was carried. A composite motion which expressed opposition to the re-arming of either Eastern or Western Germany was rejected.

A resolution dealing with the need to abolish all atomic and hydrogen weapons was carried without dissent. The resolution envisaged the calling, after appropriate negotiations, of a conference of Britain, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., France and China for this purpose and to seek a means of reducing expenditure on armaments generally. The resolution also called for a speed-up in research and investigation into the possible development of atomic energy as a source of power to meet industrial and social needs.

While on international topics, Congress rejected a resolution which recommended the ultimate establishment of a world authority as the only constructive way of eliminating war, the fear of war, and wasteful expenditure on armaments. The resolution called for the creation, under the control of the United Nations, of a world development authority to raise living standards in the underdeveloped countries of the world and sought to associate the trade union movement with the formation of a power bloc to hold the balance between Russia and America.

Turning to international trade union affairs, Congress rejected a motion designed to bring about joint discussions between the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions with a view to reaching agreement on a common programme of economic demands. An amendment which sought to establish closer relations with trade unionists in China and the re-creation of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee was also lost. The General Council's Report had made reference to the fact that the Council have declined an invitation to be represented at the 11th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions in Moscow. Reference back of the statement was moved but, on a card vote, the motion was defeated.

A resolution criticising the Government's colonial policy and calling for an immediate cease-fire in Kenya and Malaya was lost.

There were several resolutions on the subject of collective bargaining and the settlement of disputes. Congress approved a resolution which, while recognising that the right to strike must remain inviolate, called on the General Council to strengthen the collective bargaining system and the encouragement of voluntary arbitration if settlement could not be achieved by negotiation. A resolution declaring the uncompromising hostility of Congress to any form of compulsory arbitration was referred to the General Council, but a resolution which sought to encourage the growth of collective bargaining by changing the interpretation or the substance of the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, did not succeed.

Despite opposition by the General Council, Congress decided to refer back a paragraph in the General Council's Report which had strongly recommended the removal, from the minds of employers and employees, of any idea that retirement of older employees was compulsory or expected at any specific age. In the reference back,

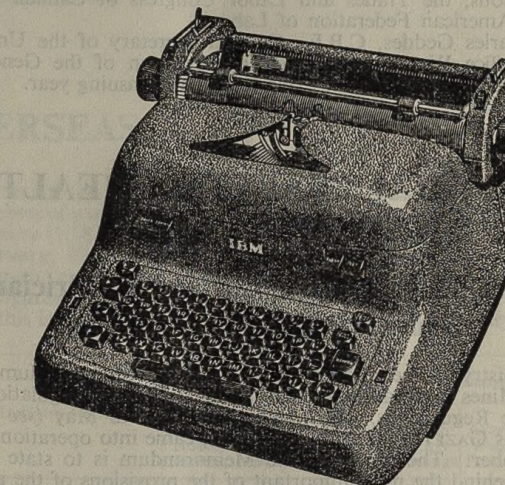
IBM

Up to 90% reduction
in typing effort!

THIS IS JUST ONE ADVANTAGE
ACTUALLY REPORTED BY USERS OF

IBM ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS

Ask for Booklet B58/4 sent without cost or obligation.



IBM UNITED KINGDOM LTD.

formerly INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDING CO. LTD.

DIVISIONS

Time Equipment :: Ticketograph :: Electric Typewriters
Electric Accounting Machines

8 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1 Telephone: MAYfair 2004
Showrooms and Offices also at Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds and Glasgow
Head Offices: INTERNATIONAL WORKS, BEAVER LANE, LONDON, W.6

International Business Machines

Congress affirmed that workers had a right to retire not later than at 65.

Congress shelved a resolution which sought to establish a common wage policy and another which invited Congress to declare that overtime should only be worked voluntarily.

A resolution which sought Parliamentary legislation to alter the National Service call-up age from 18 to 21 and to reduce the two-year period of service was rejected. In another resolution Congress denounced the Housing Repairs and Rents Act and decided to associate themselves with a campaign designed to secure its repeal.

A general resolution asserting that the Government's economic policy had increased the cost of living and had weakened the nation's ability to resist the effects of overseas recession was carried. The resolution requested the General Council to make representations to the Government to restrict the distribution of profits and the issue of bonus shares; declared the opposition of Congress to the dismantling of the Welfare State, and demanded that the Government should take action at home and abroad effectively to overcome the alleged deficiencies of private industry and trade.

In passing a comprehensive resolution on public ownership of industry, Congress confirmed its support for the principle of public ownership of basic industries, including sections of the chemical and engineering industries; and approved the extension of public ownership into the building and civil engineering industries.

A resolution was carried to place on record the view of Congress that, in order to secure higher real wages, efforts should be made by the Government to reduce the cost of living and that workers in industry should receive, as higher wages, a share in the results of increased productivity of industry.

A resolution opposing any form of wage restraint and inviting Congress to support all and every effort to improve the wages and conditions of employment of the working people was lost.

Having regard to the necessity of developing overseas trade and the need to keep our industries fully employed, a composite resolution, which was carried, affirmed the need for expansion of trade with countries both in the East and in the West. In passing this resolution Congress expressed the view that the Government should initiate a special inquiry into export trading conditions, including the possibility of new markets in Eastern Europe and Asia.

A further resolution on overseas trading matters, referred to the General Council, called for all reciprocal trade agreements to stipulate that the goods concerned should be produced under accepted standards of fair wages and conditions.

Mention was made several times of the T.U.C. Memorial Hall, at present being built, and, in private session, Congress agreed to meet the cost of this building by requiring all affiliated organisations

to pay a levy of one shilling per member some time during the next three years. It was expected that about one-sixth of the money collected would be available for giving help to trade unions in colonies and backward countries.

Other subjects on which resolutions were carried included; the Gowers committee report; civil air transport; animal slaughtering and wholesale meat distribution; travelling expenses to and from work as a tax allowance; the need for help to live entertainment; and improved amenities in rural areas.

Several other resolutions were discussed and referred to the General Council for consideration.

The Congress was addressed by Mr. Herbert Morrison, deputy Parliamentary leader of the Labour Party; by delegates from the Co-operative movement, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and from the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Charles Geddes, C.B.E., General Secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, was elected Chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress for the ensuing year.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Coal Mines (Mechanics and Electricians) General Regulations, 1954

The Ministry of Fuel and Power have issued a Memorandum on the Coal Mines (Mechanics and Electricians) General Regulations, 1954. The Regulations, which were made on 6th May (see the issue of this GAZETTE for June, page 220), came into operation on 1st September. The object of the Memorandum is to state the intention behind the most important of the provisions of the new Regulations and to give guidance on their application to managers, mechanical engineers or mechanics in charge, electrical engineers or electricians in charge, mechanics and electricians of the mine and others most concerned with their provisions.

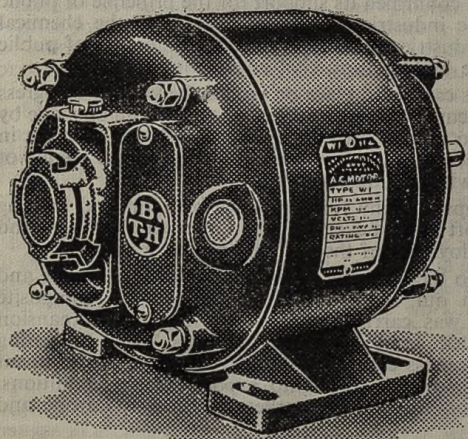
The Memorandum says that the Regulations are intended to secure the proper installation, examination, testing and maintenance of mechanical plant and electrical plant, of which more and more is being installed in mines. The Royal Commission on Safety in Coal Mines which reported in 1938 emphasised the importance of this matter, and the growing use of electricity in mines and intensive mechanisation in recent years have increased the need for new requirements. The Regulations are based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and are the last of a series



Fractional Horsepower MOTORS

BTH fractional horsepower motors are second to none in quality and proved performance. All types are available in sizes to meet every domestic, commercial, and industrial need. Precision-built of highest grade components, and fully tested, they will give long and trouble-free service.

No manufacturer can offer a wider choice in fractional horsepower motors. Whatever the conditions of service or type of drive, there is a BTH motor well suited to the job.



The **BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON** Company Limited
Member of the AEL group of companies RUGBY · ENGLAND A4792

of Regulations dealing with the duties and qualifications of mine officials, engineers and technical staff.

The Regulations are divided into four parts: Part I deals with appointments, Part II with duties, Part III with qualifications, and Part IV with other matters mainly of legal concern. The Memorandum contains sections reviewing the detailed provisions of each of these four parts of the Regulations. It also contains a brief explanation of the principles on which the requirements governing supervision of plant are based and explains the meaning of some new terms used in the Regulations. Appendices to the Memorandum set out particulars of the qualifications which will be required of the various grades of mechanics and electricians in three successive stages, the first commencing on 1st January, 1956, and the second and third commencing on 1st January, 1957, and 1st January, 1959, respectively. Details are also given of service certificates which will be granted to men in posts who have shown their competency by occupying these posts satisfactorily over certain periods of time.

Copies of the Memorandum can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net (7½d. post free).

Investigation into Compressed Air Illness

The Medical Research Council have issued a report on an investigation made during the construction of the Tyne Tunnel in 1948-50 into the causes and effects of compressed air illness. The investigators, and authors of the Report, were Dr. W. D. M. Paton, M.A., D.M., of the staff of the Medical Research Council, and Dr. D. N. Walder, M.D., of the Department of Surgery, Durham University, and formerly of the Department of Physiology, Bristol University. The Report, entitled "Compressed Air Illness", has been published by H.M. Stationery Office as No. 281 in the Special Report Series of the Medical Research Council, price 5s. net (5s. 2d. post free).

In a preface to the Report, the Council state that men engaged on tunnelling operations or other kinds of engineering construction work which have to be carried out in compressed air instead of at atmospheric pressure are exposed to certain physiological risks. Precautionary measures to safeguard men working in these conditions have been prescribed by the Ministry of Labour and National Service in their safety regulations for the engineering industry; and in 1946 the Medical Research Council were asked by the Institution of Civil Engineers to appoint a representative to serve on their Compressed Air Committee which was considering how these regulations might be revised. The Committee found that little was known about the distribution of compressed air illness or the causes and conditions of its appearance in particular individuals. Serious cases involving disability were notified and investigated, but the milder form of the illness (commonly called "the bends") was of much more frequent occurrence and had never been fully studied. Investigation was needed and was undertaken to provide information about the incidence and the course of the condition termed "decompression sickness" and to explore new ways of reducing the incidence or relieving the condition once it was incurred.

The investigators were able to make observations on the 376 men who worked in compressed air during the construction of the tunnel. The work of construction involved 40,000 decompressions, and there were 350 cases of decompression sickness, which included three serious cases. The investigation showed that decompression sickness occurred almost exclusively among men working regular shifts in compressed air and only rarely among workers exposed to pressure at irregular intervals. The incidence of the attacks was high among new shift workers but fell to comparatively negligible levels after some months of employment. This decline is attributed mainly to the worker becoming "acclimatised" to working in compressed air conditions, and the investigators suggest that preliminary training should be given on the surface in tasks similar to those to be performed later in compressed air. However carefully decompression is carried out, temporary discomfort may frequently occur and affect almost every shift worker. Any steps which might help to eliminate it, the Council say, should be carefully considered.

The Report gives a detailed description of the methods, data, etc., of the investigation, including analyses of the overall sickness rate and of susceptibility of workers according to occupation, age and weight, and includes also a section discussing questions of practical importance in dealing with compressed air illness. It is followed by an appendix containing case reports and a summary of the findings of the investigators.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

Agreement on Social Security with the Netherlands

A Convention on social security between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of the Netherlands was signed on 11th August at the Hague and will come into operation when it has been ratified by both Governments.

The Convention deals with benefits for sickness, unemployment, maternity, old age, widowhood, orphanhood, and industrial accidents and diseases. It will enable contributions paid under the national insurance schemes of both countries to be taken into account when a person claims any of these benefits and will also enable people who are receiving pensions to continue to receive them if they go from one country to the other.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

126th Session of Governing Body of International Labour Office

Following the triennial Governing Body elections which took place at the 37th Session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva from 2nd to 24th June, 1954, the Governing Body held an inaugural meeting on 25th June. The United Kingdom Government representative at the meeting was Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service. Also from the United Kingdom were Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E., Chairman of the International Standing Committee and Member of the General Purposes

Committee and Council of the British Employers' Confederation, and Mr. Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., Member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives.

The main business of the meeting was the election of officers. The Governing Body unanimously elected as its Chairman Mr. R. Ago, Italian Government representative on the Governing Body. M. P. M. Waline (France) was unanimously re-elected vice-Chairman from the Employers' Group. Mr. Roberts was unanimously elected vice-Chairman from the Workers' Group. Other business transacted by the Governing Body was mainly of a routine nature.

LABOUR OVERSEAS

Earnings and Working Hours in Germany

A survey of earnings and working hours of manual workers in the principal industries in the German Federal Republic is carried out at quarterly intervals by the Federal Statistical Office. Summaries of the results of the surveys are published in the monthly journal of the Federal Statistical Office, *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, and a full report is also published in the series *Statistische Berichte*. An article in the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1953 (page 354) gave some statistics relating to surveys carried out up to and including May, 1953. Later figures in the same series, extracted from the German publications, are given below, including figures for February, 1954, for the 26 industry groups included in the survey. The averages quoted by the Federal Statistical Office are computed from information supplied by sample undertakings in manufacturing industries, mining, and construction. The statistics relate to wage-earners only. Workers not engaged upon production, and apprentices (except in mining) are not included in the scope of the enquiries. The earnings quoted are gross earnings, i.e., before deductions on account of taxes, etc., and, in the case of coal and lignite mines, include the value of free coal supplied. A total of 4,862,852 workers, including 3,605,335 males and 1,257,517 females, were employed in February, 1954, in the industries covered by the survey.

Date or Industry	Males			Females		
	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours
All Industries*	Pf.	DM		Pf.	DM	
February, 1953	176.9	82.46	46.6	110.3	48.66	44.1
May, 1953	178.9	87.57	49.0	113.2	51.28	45.3
August, 1953	179.0	88.70	49.5	113.3	51.84	45.8
November, 1953	180.1	89.48	49.7	114.0	53.35	46.8
February, 1954	180.9	87.23	48.2	114.3	51.69	45.2
February, 1954						
Hard Coal Mining	214.7	101.15	47.1	—	—	—
Lignite Mining	181.2	94.04	51.9	—	—	—
Iron and Steel	210.6	105.42	50.1	155.1	68.82	44.4
Non-Ferrous Metals	183.9	94.14	51.2	122.7	59.20	48.3
Foundries	197.4	97.34	49.3	134.2	63.34	47.2
Metal Working	186.0	91.94	49.4	121.6	57.23	47.1
Chemicals	189.1	94.77	50.1	119.6	55.14	46.1
Quarrying, Stoneworking, Lime, etc.	163.4	78.49	48.0	117.5	53.48	45.5
Ceramics	170.3	84.60	49.7	109.3	50.56	46.3
Glass	173.6	86.53	49.9	102.3	48.63	47.5
Building	186.5	76.99	41.3	122.6	53.97	44.0
Sawmills	137.5	64.88	47.2	104.4	48.47	46.4
Furniture, Woodworking	151.4	71.58	47.3	101.4	45.89	45.2
Paper Production	169.7	90.02	53.0	113.4	54.52	48.1
Paper Processing	161.4	83.88	52.0	101.0	48.19	47.7
Book Printing	207.0	106.35	51.4	108.4	52.66	48.6
Flat Printing	196.4	103.64	52.8	108.0	54.08	50.1
Textiles	156.0	75.37	48.3	119.5	52.58	44.0
Clothing	165.8	77.64	46.8	111.1	47.84	43.1
Leather Production	174.8	83.53	47.8	116.6	53.23	45.6
Leather Processing	158.5	72.65	45.8	99.2	42.36	42.7
Shoes	164.5	71.77	43.6	114.7	50.63	44.1
Food, Drink, Confectionery, Tobacco, etc.	157.5	81.32	51.6	99.0	44.69	45.1
Brewing	177.4	89.49	50.5	124.9	56.19	45.0
Musical Instruments and Toys	156.7	77.14	49.2	104.1	48.07	46.2
Plastics Processing	165.6	82.64	49.9	104.8	48.00	45.8

The average hourly earnings of all workers (males and females) in the industries covered by the survey, except coal mining, rose from 159.7 Pfennigs in February, 1953, to 162.7 Pfennigs in February, 1954. Over the same period average weekly earnings of all workers rose from 73.36 Deutsche Marks to 77.05 Deutsche Marks. Average weekly hours worked were 45.9 in February, 1953, and rose to 47.4 in February, 1954. Between November, 1953, and February, 1954, there was a decline from 163.4 Pfennigs to 162.7 Pfennigs in average hourly earnings of all workers, and the report notes that at the same time there was a reduction in the proportion of overtime included in the working hours.

* Exclusive of Coal Mining.

(972)

Among the industries covered by the survey the largest in numbers of workers was the metal working group, in which 1,454,598 workers (1,182,109 males and 272,489 females) were employed in February, 1954. Separate data are given in the report for each of seven main branches of this industry. The Table below shows the figures in respect of all male workers and of all female workers for this industry and its seven main branches in February, 1954.

Industry Group	Males			Females		
	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours
Metal Working:	Pf.	DM		Pf.	DM	
Steel Construction	186.0	91.94	49.4	121.6	57.23	47.1
Mechanical Engineering	182.1	90.03	49.4	135.7	61.78	45.5
Shipbuilding	187.3	93.54	49.9	127.9	61.74	48.3
Road Vehicles and Aircraft	184.8	95.65	51.8	140.5	67.44	48.0
Electrical Engineering	200.8	97.18	48.4	144.4	68.02	47.1
Optical and Precision Instruments	182.0	91.22	50.1	127.3	60.11	47.2
Iron, Steel, Sheet Metal and Metal Goods Processing	177.5	87.59	49.4	119.6	56.54	47.3
	179.8	87.10	48.4	110.9	51.57	46.5

Earnings and Salaries in Switzerland in October, 1953

An annual enquiry into the earnings of manual workers and the salaries of non-manual workers in industrial and commercial undertakings in Switzerland has been carried out for a number of years by the Swiss Federal Office for Industry, Arts and Handicrafts, and Labour. An article published in the June issue of *La Vie Economique*, the journal of the Federal Department for Public Economy, gives a summary of the results of the latest of these enquiries, relating to October, 1953.

The Federal Office obtained returns from 30,000 private undertakings, employing about 500,000 manual workers and 184,000 non-manual workers in manufacturing industries, engineering, woodworking, printing and bookbinding, private transport, commercial undertakings, banking and insurance (non-manual workers only), and handicrafts (including such trades as baker, gardener, tailor, furrier, shoemaker, blacksmith, joiner, painter). In the course of the enquiry information was also collected in respect of the hotel industry, electricity, gas and water supply, and public transport services, but has not been included in the summary. The remuneration taken into account for the statistics comprised cash earnings, including cost-of-living and other allowances of a social nature, as well as the value of any wages paid in kind or other allowances regularly received. Separate particulars were furnished for men and women and for the principal classes of workers (skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled, young workers and apprentices).

Among manual workers, average hourly earnings during a week in October, 1953, were 3.11 Swiss francs for skilled men, 2.58 francs for semi-skilled and unskilled men, 1.83 francs for women, 1.52 francs for youths and boys, and 1.40 francs for girls. Index figures, weighted according to the numbers in the various classes of workers, show that in October, 1953, earnings as a whole were about one per cent. higher than in October, 1952, and 123 per cent. above the pre-war level (June, 1939). The increase since June, 1939, in the case of skilled workers was almost exactly 100 per cent. and this was the smallest percentage increase among the various classes of workers.

The average monthly salaries of non-manual workers in October, 1953, were 821 Swiss francs for men and 501 francs for women. The general increases for all non-manual workers (men and women) compared with October, 1952, and June, 1939, averaged two per cent. and 98 per cent. respectively.

The Table below shows the numbers of manual workers covered and the average hourly earnings in Swiss francs of skilled men, semi-skilled and unskilled men, women and young workers in each industrial group, and in all groups taken together, during a week

A**

in October, 1953, with comparative totals for October, 1952, and June, 1939.

Industrial Group	Number of Workers	Average Hourly Earnings			
		Men, Skilled	Men, Semi-skilled and Unskilled	Women	Young Workers
Chemical	19,626	Fr. 3.28	Fr. 2.79	Fr. 1.82	Fr. 1.41
Brick, Pottery, etc.	16,400	2.96	2.51	1.73	1.55
Metal Working and Engineering	132,829	3.05	2.60	1.80	1.49
Watch, Clock and Jewellery	48,333	3.65	2.91	2.25	1.70
Textile	58,237	3.00	2.42	1.77	1.36
Clothing	42,257	3.09	2.59	1.74	1.36
Food, Drink and Tobacco	34,116	3.04	2.54	1.64	1.35
Woodworking	17,874	2.74	2.25	1.63	1.39
Paper and Leather	16,218	3.09	2.69	1.66	1.44
Printing and Bookbinding	18,546	3.72	2.60	1.71	1.26
Handicrafts	54,261	2.90	2.44	1.77	1.37
Transport (Private Undertakings)	5,004	3.15	2.52	—	—
Commerce	20,911	3.15	2.66	1.85	1.24
Total, October, 1953	484,612	3.11	2.58	1.83	1.45
Total, October, 1952	474,323	3.08	2.54	1.80	1.46
Total, June, 1939	—	1.55	1.18	0.75	0.54

An article on the previous year's enquiry was published in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953 (page 277).

Factory Inspection and Accidents in the Irish Republic in 1953

The Department of Industry and Commerce of the Republic of Ireland have issued their Report for the year 1953 on the work of the Factory and Inspection Service. The main part of the Report relates to the administration during the year of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901-1920. A brief account is also included of work carried out by the Inspectorate under certain other Acts. Statistics given in the Report show that at 31st December, 1953, the total number of premises on the official register was 13,362, compared with 12,735 a year earlier. The number of premises visited by Factory Inspectors in 1953 was 11,492. Persons employed at these premises numbered 115,414, including 66,186 men, 32,658 women, 6,378 youths and boys and 10,192 girls.

The total number of persons injured in reported accidents rose from 1,175 (including 19 fatalities) in 1952 to 1,273 (11 fatalities) in 1953. In the textiles and clothing group of industries the numbers injured rose from 106 in 1952 to 173 in 1953. There were large increases also in the food, drink and tobacco group (from 341 to 381) and in the metals, engineering and vehicles industry group (from 292 to 321). At docks, buildings and warehouses the figures were 37 in 1952 and 39 in 1953. There was a decrease from 113 in 1952 to 63 in 1953 in the woodworking and furniture group of industries. The total number of persons injured in accidents reported in 1953 included 989 men, 146 women, 92 youths and boys, and 46 girls. The fatalities included ten men and one young person (male).

Of the 1,273 accidents resulting in injury in 1953, 353 occurred in connection with machinery moved by mechanical power, and 56 in connection with the handling of goods or articles in manufacturing or carrying processes; 226 were caused by persons falling and 135 by blows from falling bodies. Corresponding figures for 1952 were 311, 96, 177 and 111.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

1st April, 1954

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts, the Agricultural Wages Acts and the Catering Wages Act. In a number of cases the agreements have been arrived at by Joint Industrial Councils or similar bodies. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Price 7s. 6d. By post 7s. 10d.

Obtainable from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1 (Post Orders: P.O. Box 569, London, S.E. 1); 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast,

OR THROUGH ANY BOOKSELLER

During 1953, 7,200 young persons between 14 and 16 years of age were examined by appointed medical practitioners for certificates of fitness to take employment in factories. Of these young persons, 7,149 were certified as being fit for employment, including 224 cases in which conditional certificates only were issued. Rejections, which included five on non-medical grounds, totalled 51, or 0.6 per cent. of the numbers examined. The main single cause of rejection on medical grounds was pediculosis (27 cases).

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada in 1953

Preliminary statistics of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during 1953 have been published by the Canadian Department of Labour in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The statistics relate to accidents which involved persons gainfully employed and which occurred during the course of, or arose out of, their employment. They are compiled from reports received by the Department of Labour from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other official sources, supplemented, after careful enquiry to avoid duplication, by press reports. For industries not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, e.g., agriculture, fishing and trapping, and certain service groups, press reports only are available, and the information may be less complete for these than for other industries. The statistics include deaths from industrial diseases, as reported by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The total number of deaths resulting from industrial accidents or industrial diseases recorded in Canada in 1953 was 1,345, a decrease of 104 compared with 1952. Of the accidents occurring in 1953, 12 caused the death of three or more persons in each case. The total number of accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, reported by Workmen's Compensation Boards, increased from 476,313 in 1952 to 480,361 in 1953.

An analysis of the causes of fatal accidents in 1953 showed that 386 persons were killed as a result of being struck by tools, machinery, moving vehicles and other objects; within this causation group the largest numbers of deaths were caused by falling trees and limbs (63) and by automobiles and trucks (50). Accidents caused by collisions, derailments, wrecks, etc., were responsible for 311 fatalities, 140 of which occurred in accidents involving automobiles or trucks. Deaths caused by persons falling or slipping numbered 230. The number of fatalities resulting from persons being caught in, on, or between machinery, vehicles, etc., was 91, and 86 fatalities were caused by over-exertion resulting in strains, hernia, etc., and by industrial diseases.

Of the total of 1,345 fatalities in 1953, manufacturing industries accounted for 243, or 18.1 per cent., and the construction industry for 228, or 16.9 per cent. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of seven in the number of fatalities in manufacturing and a decrease of 19 in construction. In the mining and quarrying group of industries 188 persons were killed in 1953, compared with 212 in 1952, and in transportation (including storage and communications) there was also a decrease, from 254 in 1952 to 180 in 1953.

The largest number of industrial fatalities recorded in any Province in 1953 was 441 in Ontario, but this represented a decrease of 46 compared with 1952. Of the total of 441, 104 occurred in manufacturing industries, 76 in construction, and 53 in the transportation group of industries. In Quebec, 283 fatalities were recorded, of which 58 occurred in manufacturing, 49 in transportation, and 48 in construction. The Province showing the next highest total was British Columbia, where deaths reported numbered 246, of which 72 occurred in the logging industry.

Earnings in the United States Machinery Industries, 1953-54

A summary of the results of a survey of earnings of production workers in machinery industries in the United States of America has been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in an article in the June issue of *Monthly Labor Review*. The survey was made by the Bureau between September, 1953, and February, 1954, in 20 important machinery production areas. It covered approximately 650,000 workers in selected occupations in establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories and employing eight or more workers and establishments producing other non-electrical machinery and employing 21 or more workers.

The summary shows that during 1953 the average straight-time hourly earnings of production workers in the machinery manufacturing industries increased by nearly 5 per cent. (Straight-time earnings are earnings during normal working hours and exclude additional payments for overtime and night work.) This was a smaller percentage increase, the article says, than that for any other post-war year except 1949. Between January, 1945, and January, 1954, pay levels of production workers in the machinery industries had increased on an average by 83 per cent. There were substantial variations from this overall average according to the area and the job surveyed. For example, the percentage increase for labourers during the nine-year period was greater than that for skilled workers, mainly because cents-per-hour increases were applied uniformly to both low-wage and high-wage workers in the industries. A reversal of this trend occurred, however, during 1953, when the hourly earnings of tool and die makers increased by 6.1 per cent., of production machinists by 6.6 per cent., and of labourers by 4.8 per cent. In 1945 the average pay of tool and die makers was 63 per cent. above that of labourers; this differential had been reduced by January, 1953, to 39 per cent., but increased again to 41 per cent. by January, 1954. Similarly, the average pay of production machinists was 51 per cent. above that of labourers in 1945, 30 per cent. in January, 1953, and 33 per cent. in January, 1954.

The Table below shows, for the period September, 1953, to February, 1954, the average straight-time hourly earnings for men in selected occupations in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and New York, and the range of the averages for the 20 centres included in the survey.

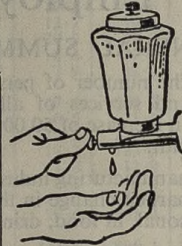
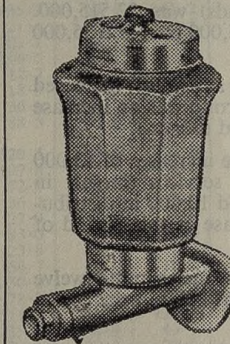
Occupation	Average Hourly Earnings				
	Chicago	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	20 Centres (Range)
Assemblers, Class A ..	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.43	\$ 2.03	\$ 2.20	1.71-2.43
B ..	1.95	2.03	1.73	1.83	1.49-2.14
C ..	1.70	1.90	1.48	1.47	1.25-2.01
Electricians, Maintenance ..	2.30	2.47	2.33	2.22	1.78-2.47
Inspectors, Class A ..	2.19	2.46	2.11	2.21	1.85-2.46
B ..	1.96	2.05	1.85	1.85	1.53-2.05
C ..	1.71	1.94	1.65	—	1.49-1.94
Machine Tool Operators—					
Drill Press Operators,					
Radial, Class A ..	2.24	2.65	2.04	2.17	1.82-2.65
B ..	1.98	—	1.82	1.73	1.46-2.06
C ..	1.79	—	1.72	—	1.62-1.79
Drill Press Operators,					
Single and Multiple					
Spindle, Class A ..	2.12	2.17	2.12	2.07	1.72-2.23
B ..	1.92	2.00	1.76	1.77	1.53-2.01
C ..	1.65	1.87	—	1.48	1.23-1.93
Engine Lathe Operators,					
Class A ..	2.26	2.66	2.14	2.15	1.88-2.66
B ..	1.97	2.05	1.86	1.77	1.71-2.18
C ..	1.70	—	—	1.42	1.42-1.82
Grinding Machine Opera-					
tors, Class A ..	2.32	2.68	2.28	2.22	1.86-2.68
B ..	2.02	2.05	1.83	1.74	1.54-2.21
C ..	1.70	1.92	1.61	—	1.36-1.92
Milling Machine Opera-					
tors, Class A ..	2.30	2.64	2.09	2.17	1.87-2.64
B ..	1.98	2.03	1.87	1.83	1.64-2.15
C ..	1.77	1.86	1.73	1.55	1.55-1.86
Screw Machine Operators,					
Class A ..	2.37	2.28	—	2.12	1.76-2.37
B ..	2.08	—	—	—	1.81-2.12
C ..	1.80	—	—	—	1.60-1.91
Turret Lathe Operators,					
Hand (including hand					
screw machine),					
Class A ..	2.23	2.41	2.15	2.11	1.80-2.41
B ..	2.01	2.04	1.88	1.76	1.61-2.04
C ..	1.77	—	1.78	1.42	1.36-1.81
Machine Tool Operators,					
Toolroom ..	2.22	2.44	—	2.10	1.83-2.44
Machinists, Production ..	—	—	2.22	—	1.86-2.22
Tool and Die Makers—					
Jobbing Shops ..	2.78	2.97	2.45	2.40	2.11-2.97
Others ..	2.52	2.55	2.34	2.38	1.97-2.57
Welders, Hand, Class A ..	2.21	2.24	2.13	1.99	1.76-2.36
B ..	2.01	2.06	1.89	—	1.50-2.06
Janitors, Porters, Cleaners					
Labourers, Material Hand-					
ling ..	1.60	1.83	1.55	1.52	1.17-1.83

An article giving particulars of earnings in the machinery production industries in November, 1949, was published in the July, 1950, issue of this GAZETTE (page 232).

Who left the tap running?



And who borrowed the soap? The answer makes no difference: the waste goes on. What does make a difference is the installation of HOMACOL Drop-by-Drop Liquid Soap Dispensers, providing rich, cleansing HOMACOL Liquid Toilet Soap. Then you'll see real economy in the wash-room — and real cleanliness too!



HOMACOL

LIQUID TOILET SOAP SYSTEMS

MAY WE SEND DETAILS?

THE HORTON MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd.
RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS.

Phone: Rickmansworth 3191 'Grams: 'Liquisopa' Rickmansworth

by Welconstruct

STORAGE EQUIPMENT

INEXPENSIVE ECONOMICAL...

the Slotted Angle method of shelf erection has been brought to perfection by WELCONSTRUCT. Always complete yet never finished, Welconstruct Shelving will store anything in your Works, Warehouse or Shop. Our free illustrated brochure will tell you more, so write now for List 'G' to:

THE WELCONSTRUCT CO., LTD.
GRENVILLE BUILDINGS, CHERRY ST., BIRMINGHAM, 2

Tel.: MIDland 1691

CYCLE RACKS • BINS • LOCKERS • WORKPANS

Numbers Employed in Great Britain : Industrial Analysis—continued

(Thousands)

Industry	Males				Females				Total			
	End-July, 1953	End-May, 1954	End-June, 1954	End-July, 1954	End-July, 1953	End-May, 1954	End-June, 1954	End-July, 1954	End-July, 1953	End-May, 1954	End-June, 1954	End-July, 1954
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	231.3	234.7	234.5	235.0	58.7	61.2	61.1	61.2	290.0	295.9	295.6	296.2
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	84.9	84.0	84.1	84.4	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.4	97.2	96.4	96.4	96.8
Furniture and Upholstery	95.3	98.8	98.6	98.7	32.2	33.8	33.8	33.8	127.5	132.6	132.4	132.5
Shop and Office Fitting	14.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	17.3	18.0	18.0	18.0
Wooden Containers and Baskets	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.3	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	27.9	28.1	28.0	28.1
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	20.1	20.8	20.8	20.8
Paper and Printing	324.0	335.3	336.0	336.7	184.2	194.7	195.1	194.9	508.2	530.0	531.1	531.6
Paper and Board	60.9	65.8	66.0	66.3	18.7	20.1	20.2	20.1	79.6	85.9	86.2	86.4
Wallpaper	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.8
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.	18.3	20.0	20.3	20.5	28.3	31.7	32.0	31.9	46.6	51.7	52.3	52.4
Other Manufactures of Paper and Board	17.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	25.9	27.6	27.6	27.6	43.0	45.5	45.5	45.5
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers, etc.	86.2	87.3	87.6	87.6	21.5	22.5	22.6	22.6	107.7	109.8	110.2	110.2
Other Printing, Publishing, Bookbinding, etc.	137.8	140.2	140.2	140.4	87.9	90.9	90.8	90.9	225.7	231.1	231.0	231.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	148.1	157.2	157.6	157.9	107.1	120.1	120.7	120.9	255.2	277.3	278.3	278.8
Rubber	70.0	75.4	75.5	75.6	36.1	40.7	40.5	40.2	106.1	116.1	116.0	115.8
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	11.5	12.8	12.8	12.8	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	14.8	16.2	16.2	16.2
Brushes and Brooms	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.7	7.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	15.9	17.3	17.4	17.3
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	10.6	11.1	11.1	11.2	18.4	20.7	20.9	21.0	29.0	31.8	32.0	32.2
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.8
Production, etc., of Cinematograph Films	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.7	7.8	8.1	8.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	36.1	38.2	38.2	38.4	32.4	37.3	37.8	38.0	68.5	75.5	76.0	76.4
Total, All Manufacturing Industries	5,720.0	5,855.0	5,860.1	5,869.6	2,835.4	2,944.2	2,948.7	2,957.9	8,555.4	8,799.2	8,808.8	8,827.5
Building and Contracting	1,251.8	1,247.8	1,245.2	1,245.1	46.6	46.4	46.4	46.4	1,298.4	1,291.6	1,291.5	1,291.5
Building and Civil Engineering Contracting	1,189.9	1,183.9	1,181.9	1,181.9	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	1,228.7	1,222.7	1,220.7	1,220.7
Electric Wiring and Contracting	61.9	63.9	63.3	63.2	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	69.7	71.5	70.9	70.8
Gas, Electricity and Water	334.3	336.7	336.1	336.4	38.2	38.4	38.4	38.6	372.5	375.1	374.5	375.0
Gas	132.1	131.0	130.4	130.4	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.4	146.3	145.4	144.8	144.8
Electricity	168.9	172.3	172.3	172.7	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.4	191.1	194.5	194.5	195.1
Water	33.3	33.4	33.4	33.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	35.1	35.2	35.2	35.1
Transport and Communication	225.3	215.9	216.2	216.6	50.6	51.8	52.4	52.9	275.9	267.7	268.6	269.5
Tramway and Omnibus Service	23.8	21.6	22.5	22.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	26.3	24.0	25.0	25.3
Other Road Passenger Transport	158.8	152.7	152.6	153.1	14.3	13.4	13.4	13.3	173.1	166.1	166.0	166.4
Goods Transport by Road	1,096.9	1,106.0	1,106.1	1,110.1	1,102.5	1,117.7	1,123.0	1,129.0	2,199.4	2,223.7	2,229.1	2,239.1
Distributive Trades	1,111.1	1,113.5	1,113.0	1,112.9	30.7	31.9	31.7	31.8	141.8	145.4	144.7	144.7
Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain, Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	68.5	70.2	71.0	71.7	23.3	29.3	29.3	29.3	99.5	100.5	100.5	101.0
Other Industrial Materials and Machinery	120.4	122.4	122.9	122.0	55.9	56.3	56.3	55.5	176.3	178.7	179.2	177.5
Food and Drink, Wholesale	299.5	296.3	295.7	296.8	290.3	289.0	290.6	292.7	589.8	585.3	586.3	589.5
Food and Drink (exc. catering), Retail	162.0	164.2	163.8	164.9	99.7	103.0	102.6	103.2	261.7	267.2	266.4	268.1
Non-Food Goods, Wholesale	316.5	319.8	320.1	322.3	563.2	574.2	578.6	581.9	894.0	898.7	898.7	904.2
Non-Food Goods, Retail	18.9	19.6	19.6	19.5	34.4	34.0	33.7	34.6	53.3	53.6	53.3	54.1
Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	57.8	57.1	56.9	56.9	76.4	75.1	75.5	75.9	134.2	132.2	132.4	132.8
Miscellaneous Services	40.5	38.9	40.0	39.8	42.3	39.6	39.8	40.5	82.8	78.5	80.3	80.3
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	184.2	178.0	180.1	183.5	511.7	486.4	502.7	509.4	685.9	664.4	682.8	692.9
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	31.7	30.9	31.0	31.3	109.9	108.2	108.5	108.7	141.6	139.1	139.5	140.0
Catering, Hotels, etc.	11.4	11.1	11.1	11.2	32.6	33.1	33.1	33.1	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.3
Laundries	11.4	11.1	11.1	11.2	32.6	33.1	33.1	33.1	44.0	44.2	44.2	44.3
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.												

MONTHLY DIGEST OF STATISTICS

The Digest, which is prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Divisions of Government Departments, provides industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. Where available, pre-war figures are given. Monthly figures are given for the last two years.

Statistical information is at present arranged under the following headings and the scope is revised from time to time to include new statistical information as it becomes available.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS | AGRICULTURE AND FOOD |
| LABOUR | EXTERNAL TRADE |
| NATIONAL INSURANCE | MERCHANT SHIPPING |
| INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION | CIVIL AVIATION |
| FUEL AND POWER | INLAND TRANSPORT |
| RAW MATERIALS | FINANCE |
| MANUFACTURED GOODS | WAGES AND PRICES |
| BUILDING | FINAL CONSUMPTION |

Price 4s. 6d. per copy
(4s. 10d. post free)

DEFINITIONS of Items and Units employed in the DIGEST
2s. (2s. 1½d. post free)

Annual Subscription £3, post free (including a copy of the Definitions)

OBTAINABLE FROM
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on page 336
or through any bookseller

Unemployment at 9th August, 1954

SUMMARY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The numbers of persons registered as unemployed at 12th July and 9th August, 1954, were as follows:—

	Men 18 and over	Boys under 18	Women 18 and over	Girls under 18	Total
12th July	137,947	5,639	71,197	5,350	220,133
9th August	140,350	16,260	68,939	14,060	239,609
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	+ 2,403	+ 10,621	- 2,258	+ 8,710	+ 19,476

It is estimated that the number of persons registered as unemployed at 9th August represented 1.1 per cent. of the total number of employees. The corresponding percentage at 12th July was 1.0.

An analysis of the figures for 9th August according to duration of unemployment is given in the following Table:—

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)			Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks		
Men 18 and over	37,280	30,820	68,093	136,193	140,350
Boys under 18	8,765	6,688	752	16,205	16,260
Women 18 and over	21,653	16,736	26,232	64,621	68,939
Girls under 18	7,452	5,384	976	13,812	14,060
Total	75,150	59,628	96,053	230,831	239,609

The total of 239,609 includes 36,333 married women.

The numbers of wholly unemployed persons in each Region at 9th August, 1954, analysed according to duration of unemployment, and also the numbers temporarily stopped, are given in the Table below. Separate figures are given for males and females. The changes, compared with 12th July, 1954, in the total numbers unemployed in each Region are shown in the first Table on the next page.

Region	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)			Temporarily Stopped	Total	
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks			
Males						
London and South-Eastern	9,590	6,500	9,657	25,747	676	26,423
Eastern	2,203	1,837	2,738	6,778	62	6,840
Southern	1,597	1,175	2,188	4,960	25	4,985
South-Western	2,056	1,926	3,648	7,630	50	7,680
Midland	3,696	1,825	1,758	7,279	220	7,499
North-Midland	1,836	1,099	1,763	4,698	121	4,819
E. and W. Ridings	3,102	2,143	4,275	9,520	593	10,113
North-Western	7,737	6,907	10,929	25,573	696	26,269
Northern	3,460	4,072	7,169	14,701	462	15,163
Scotland	8,104	7,084	17,458	32,646	1,019	33,665
Wales	2,664	2,940	7,262	12,866	288	13,154
Great Britain	46,045	37,508	68,845	152,398	4,212	156,610
Females						
London and South-Eastern	6,980	3,339	1,970	12,289	382	12,671
Eastern	1,338	918	794	3,050	98	3,148
Southern	1,185	937	989	3,635	164	3,799
South-Western	1,871	1,002	1,288	3,918	261	4,179
Midland	1,871	1,299	748	3,918	261	4,179
North-Midland	1,244	711	514	2,469	248	2,717
E. and W. Ridings	1,903	1,316	1,244	4,463	396	4,859
North-Western	5,024	3,761	3,944	12,729	1,261	13,990
Northern	2,415	3,093	4,035	9,543	266	9,809
Scotland	4,300	3,851	8,543	16,694	1,287	17,981
Wales	1,500	1,893	3,169	6,562	137	6,699
Great Britain	29,105	22,120	27,208	78,433	4,566	82,999
Total						
London and South-Eastern	16,570	9,839	11,627	38,036	1,058	39,094
Eastern	3,541	2,755	3,532	9,828	160	9,988
Southern	2,782	2,112	3,147	8,041	91	8,132
South-Western	3,401	2,928	4,936	11,265	214	11,479
Midland	5,567	3,124	2,506	11,197	481	11,678
North-Midland	3,080	1,810	2,277	7,167	369	7,536
E. and W. Ridings	5,005	3,459	5,519	13,983	989	14,972
North-Western	12,761	10,668	14,873	38,302	1,937	40,239
Northern	5,875	7,165	11,204	24,244		

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

The Table below shows the total numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices in each administrative Region of England, and in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland at 9th August, 1954, and the numbers of persons on the registers of the Exchanges and Offices situated in some of the principal towns in each Region, together with the increase or decrease compared with 12th July, 1954.

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 9th August, 1954				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 12th July, 1954
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
London and South-Eastern	23,565	10,033	5,496	39,094	+ 2,738
London (Administrative County)	10,552	4,107	757	15,416	+ 1,098
Acton	101	37	13	151	+ 33
Brentford and Chiswick	129	75	13	217	+ 45
Brighton and Hove	1,248	368	150	1,766	+ 148
Chatham	599	291	160	1,050	+ 169
Croydon	525	263	143	931	+ 150
Dagenham	248	117	96	461	+ 74
Ealing	154	84	17	255	+ 13
East Ham	116	70	186	372	+ 112
Enfield	120	100	23	243	+ 32
Harrow and Wembley	327	242	262	831	+ 235
Hayes and Harlington	254	26	101	421	+ 105
Hendon	25	119	91	464	+ 72
Ilford	258	109	85	452	+ 72
Leyton and Walthamstow	447	153	43	643	+ 3
Tottenham	344	200	205	749	+ 130
West Ham	463	210	153	826	+ 60
Willesden	261	96	53	410	+ 22
Eastern	6,175	2,548	1,265	9,988	+ 1,404
Bedford	76	60	74	210	+ 78
Cambridge	111	52	103	266	+ 88
Ipswich	310	102	33	445	+ 15
Luton	117	65	83	265	+ 138
Norwich	803	206	34	1,043	+ 5
Southend-on-Sea	369	155	55	579	+ 18
Watford	117	86	15	218	+ 14
Southern	4,485	2,512	1,135	8,132	+ 443
Bournemouth	380	117	26	523	+ 39
Oxford	112	99	25	236	+ 24
Portsmouth (inc. Gosport)	984	749	166	1,899	+ 60
Reading	220	98	82	400	+ 57
Slough	94	15	7	116	+ 5
Southampton	717	333	186	1,236	+ 34
South-Western	7,098	3,278	1,103	11,479	+ 1,178
Bristol (inc. Kingswood)	1,620	571	66	2,257	+ 155
Exeter	354	200	39	593	+ 63
Gloucester	114	70	66	250	+ 3
Plymouth	898	802	196	1,896	+ 13
Swindon	96	113	13	222	+ 51
Midland	6,486	3,238	1,954	11,678	+ 1,591
Birmingham	1,991	668	249	2,908	+ 419
Burton-on-Trent	51	53	2	106	+ 81
Coventry	363	207	102	672	+ 74
Oldbury	118	22	31	171	+ 30
Smethwick	88	33	71	192	+ 81
Stoke-on-Trent	547	130	48	725	+ 301
Walsall	308	166	265	739	+ 248
West Bromwich	122	55	25	202	+ 81
Wolverhampton	325	169	25	519	+ 22
Worcester	148	63	2	213	+ 17
North-Midland	4,240	2,161	1,135	7,536	+ 978
Chesterfield	259	66	27	352	+ 58
Derby	251	135	27	413	+ 131
Grimsby	610	105	228	943	+ 163
Leicester	391	145	21	557	+ 181
Lincoln	186	38	17	241	+ 57
Mansfield	93	62	50	205	+ 43
Northampton	222	141	109	472	+ 159
Nottingham	905	262	79	1,246	+ 114
Peterborough	75	76	25	176	+ 5
Scunthorpe	30	92	31	153	+ 13
East and West Ridings	9,013	3,840	2,119	14,972	+ 1,492
Barnsley	285	113	41	439	+ 69
Bradford	498	103	77	678	+ 31
Dewsbury	99	42	32	173	+ 51
Doncaster	242	204	30	476	+ 60
Halifax	107	66	36	209	+ 35
Huddersfield	160	59	23	242	+ 72
Hull	2,267	822	163	3,252	+ 227
Leeds	1,718	471	116	2,305	+ 173
Rotherham	139	93	330	562	+ 84
Sheffield	1,175	417	171	1,763	+ 110
Wakefield	143	88	56	287	+ 54
York	235	83	123	441	+ 112
North-Western	22,722	11,762	5,775	40,259	+ 4,333
Accrington	67	62	3	132	+ 5
Ashton-under-Lyne	155	26	147	328	+ 105
Barrow	367	479	116	962	+ 134
Birkenhead	772	643	116	1,531	+ 339
Blackburn	97	79	49	225	+ 84
Blackpool	395	125	52	572	+ 13
Bolton	342	158	223	723	+ 94
Burnley	205	95	2	302	+ 20
Bury	89	79	15	183	+ 119
Crews	133	160	23	316	+ 60
Liverpool (inc. Bootle)	9,559	2,832	1,511	13,902	+ 925
Manchester (inc. Stretford)	2,908	847	832	4,587	+ 640
Oldham (inc. Failsforth and Royton)	317	275	22	614	+ 62
Preston	211	185	54	450	+ 50
Rochdale	95	59	—	154	+ 367
St. Helens	354	670	63	1,087	+ 12
Salford (inc. Eccles and Pendlebury)	597	217	378	1,192	+ 384
Stockport	316	186	308	810	+ 46
Wallasey	478	338	124	940	+ 154
Warrington	254	409	80	743	+ 8
Wigan	453	171	34	658	+ 65

Regions and Principal Towns	Numbers of Persons on Registers at 9th August, 1954				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in Totals as compared with 12th July, 1954
	Men 18 and over	Women 18 and over	Young Persons under 18 years	Total	
Northern	12,971	7,677	4,324	24,972	+ 2,830
Carlisle	196	150	44	390	+ 231
Darlington	202	186	324	712	+ 353
Gateshead	737	278	437	1,452	+ 315
Hartlepool	538	497	102	1,137	+ 19
Jarrow and Hebburn	316	438	32	786	+ 81
Middlesbrough (inc. South Bank)	590	451	312	1,353	+ 179
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2,098	1,013	809	3,920	+ 654
South Shields	794	345	120	1,259	+ 73
Stockton-on-Tees	383	345	211	939	+ 189
Sunderland	1,857	1,452	707	4,016	+ 775
Wallsend (inc. Willington Quay)	211	89	4	304	+ 65
Scotland	31,478	16,356	3,812	51,646	+ 1,876
Aberdeen	1,270	497	113	1,880	+ 90
Clydebank	268	92	29	389	+ 111
Dumfries	1,454	549	132	2,135	+ 40
Edinburgh	2,760	802	314	3,876	+ 463
Glasgow (inc. Rutherglen)	11,207	4,118	905	16,230	+ 875
Greenock	812	941	171	1,924	+ 8
Motherwell and Wishaw	1,150	834	232	2,216	+ 155
Paisley	434	178	68	680	+ 48
Wales	12,117	5,534	2,202	19,853	+ 613
Cardiff	1,667	852	250	2,769	+ 347
Merthyr Tydfil	662	195	129	986	+ 79
Newport	333	199	120	652	+ 57
Rhondda	1,063	536	189	1,788	+ 104
Swansea	1,000	503	80	1,583	+ 4
Northern Ireland	18,532	7,421	2,237	28,190	+ 796
Belfast	6,234	2,688	325	9,267	+ 285
Londonderry	2,391	632	413	3,436	+ 333

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: 1939 to 1954

The Table below shows the annual average numbers registered as unemployed from 1939 to 1953, and monthly figures for 1954.

	Great Britain				United Kingdom Total	
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped			Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1939	982,900	315,000	137,200	78,500	1,513,600	
1940	507,700	295,200	100,600	59,200	962,700	
1941	553,200	139,200	29,300	28,100	349,800	
1942	74,000	43,200	3,200	2,800	123,200	
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	
1947	239,000	102,700	52,000	48,000	510,600	
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	
1954:—						
11th Jan.	233,293	121,090	11,634	6,839	372,856	
15th Feb.	245,800	119,276	15,634	6,364	387,074	
15th March	213,319	113,200	10,819	5,528	342,866	
12th April	194,734	108,345	8,561	4,945	316,585	
10th May	176,584	99,710	8,117	5,015	289,426	
14th June	148,142	78,506	7,890	4,983	239,521	
12th July	137,659	75,162	5,927	5,385	224,133	
9th August	152,398	78,433	4,212	4,566	239,609	

DISABLED PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT

The number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, at 19th July, 1954 (the last date on which a count was taken), was 836,290, compared with 839,210 at 20th April, 1954.

The number of disabled persons on the register who were unemployed at 16th August, 1954, was 40,922, of whom 35,510 were males and 5,412 were females. The total included 19,304 persons who had served in H.M. Forces and 21,618 who had not served. An analysis of these figures is given in the Table below.

	Males	Females	Total
Suitable for ordinary employment:			
Ex-Service	17,471	177	17,648
Others	13,901	4,770	18,671
Total	31,372	4,947	36,319
Severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions:			
Ex-Service	1,647	9	1,656
Others	2,491	456	2,947
Total	4,138	465	4,603
Grand Total	35,510	5,412	40,922

The number of registered disabled persons placed in ordinary employment during the period 1st February, 1954, to 31st July, 1954, was 59,096, including 49,464 men, 8,147 women and 1,485 young persons.

* These persons are excluded from the statistics of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges given in the preceding Tables.

NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED: INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The statistics given below show, industry by industry, the numbers of persons who were registered as unemployed in Great Britain and in the United Kingdom, respectively, at 9th August, 1954. For Great Britain the wholly unemployed (i.e., persons out of a situation) are distinguished from those temporarily stopped (i.e., persons suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment).

The industrial analysis is based on the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures for each industry represent the numbers whose last employment was in that industry.

Industry	Great Britain						United Kingdom (all classes)			
	Wholly Unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total		Males	Females	Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	6,493	1,209	627	175	7,120	1,384	8,504	10,442	1,471	11,913
Agriculture and Horticulture	4,439	1,187	39	170	4,47					

Numbers Unemployed: Industrial Analysis—continued

Industry	Great Britain							United Kingdom (all classes)		
	Wholly Unemployed (including casuals)		Temporarily stopped		Total			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total			
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	366	258	42	30	408	288	696	431	301	732
Leather (Tanning and Dressing) and Fellmongery	211	92	35	12	246	104	350	252	110	362
Leather Goods	89	128	4	8	93	136	229	110	142	252
Fur	66	38	3	10	69	48	117	69	49	118
Clothing	2,268	3,423	868	939	3,136	4,362	7,498	3,330	5,785	9,115
Tailoring	1,451	1,728	486	257	1,985	3,922	7,997	1,996	2,169	4,165
Dressmaking	84	668	5	158	89	915	99	92	1,051	1,051
Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, etc.	39	382	1	124	40	506	546	76	1,431	1,507
Hats, Caps and Millinery	40	67	17	21	57	88	145	60	92	152
Dress Industries not elsewhere specified	52	213	16	26	68	239	307	78	385	463
Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs (exc. rubber)	291	337	333	352	624	689	1,313	652	725	1,377
Repair of Boots and Shoes	311	28	10	1	321	29	350	369	31	400
Food, Drink and Tobacco	5,049	5,477	40	208	5,089	5,685	10,774	5,701	6,550	12,251
Grain Milling	208	84	—	4	208	88	296	252	93	345
Bread and Flour Confectionery	1,426	991	6	13	1,432	1,004	2,436	1,575	1,062	2,637
Biscuits	521	529	—	5	534	534	771	554	798	1,352
Meat and Meat Products	268	419	8	2	276	421	697	341	441	782
Milk Products	335	222	3	1	338	223	561	408	264	672
Sugar and Glucose	168	107	—	—	168	107	275	175	107	282
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	261	651	3	26	264	677	941	281	683	964
Preserving of Fruit and Vegetables	387	1,092	5	135	392	1,227	1,619	543	1,806	2,349
Food Industries not elsewhere specified	503	519	14	19	517	538	1,055	544	544	1,088
Brewing and Malting	521	242	—	—	521	243	764	530	245	775
Wholesale Bottling	136	165	—	—	136	166	302	163	168	331
Other Drink Industries	335	279	—	—	335	279	615	370	291	661
Tobacco	264	177	—	—	264	178	442	275	292	567
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	2,376	603	172	32	2,548	635	3,183	2,732	657	3,389
Timber (Sawmilling, etc.)	853	131	7	1	860	132	992	936	135	1,071
Furniture and Upholstery	1,067	307	142	16	1,209	323	1,532	1,281	340	1,621
Shop and Office Fitting	97	22	1	—	98	22	120	101	22	123
Wooden Containers and Baskets	236	79	20	13	256	92	348	285	94	379
Miscellaneous Wood and Cork Manufactures	123	64	2	—	125	66	191	129	66	195
Paper and Printing	1,314	1,177	7	25	1,321	1,202	2,523	1,375	1,244	2,619
Paper and Board	300	206	1	3	301	209	510	305	210	515
Wallpaper	28	27	—	—	28	27	55	30	27	57
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons and Fibre-board Packing Cases	115	260	—	6	115	266	381	129	283	412
Manufactures of Paper and Board not elsewhere specified	53	160	1	4	54	164	218	56	167	223
Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and Periodicals	241	71	2	—	243	71	314	263	77	340
Other Printing and Publishing, Bookbinding, Engraving, etc.	577	453	3	12	580	465	1,045	592	480	1,072
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,435	1,344	25	71	1,460	1,415	2,875	1,535	1,425	2,960
Rubber	545	389	19	32	564	421	985	581	421	1,004
Linoleum, Leather Cloth, etc.	117	41	—	—	118	41	159	119	41	160
Brushes and Brooms	86	104	—	—	86	104	194	89	198	387
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	133	340	—	4	133	344	477	136	347	483
Miscellaneous Stationers' Goods	35	51	—	—	35	51	86	35	51	86
Production and Printing of Cinematograph Films	79	17	—	3	79	20	99	80	21	101
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	440	402	5	28	445	430	875	495	433	928
Building and Contracting	24,814	257	98	2	24,912	259	25,171	29,334	285	29,619
Building	15,559	166	43	2	15,602	168	15,770	18,664	188	18,852
Electric Wiring and Contracting	731	45	6	—	737	45	782	880	49	929
Civil Engineering Contracting	8,524	46	49	—	8,573	46	8,619	9,790	48	9,838
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,885	127	22	—	1,907	127	2,034	2,094	133	2,227
Gas	958	47	5	—	963	47	1,010	1,027	51	1,078
Electricity	660	76	10	—	670	76	746	78	824	824
Water	267	4	7	—	274	4	278	321	4	325
Transport and Communication	14,124	1,516	219	19	14,343	1,535	15,878	16,337	1,571	17,908
Railways	2,248	168	2	—	2,250	169	2,419	2,401	174	2,575
Tramway and Omnibus Service	948	693	1	2	949	695	1,644	1,096	702	1,798
Other Road Passenger Transport	278	14	8	—	286	14	300	333	14	347
Goods Transport by Road	1,554	70	—	—	1,554	70	1,644	1,758	70	1,828
Sea Transport	4,068	64	135	6	4,203	70	4,273	4,475	70	4,545
Port, River and Canal Transport	1,596	11	25	—	1,621	11	1,632	2,591	14	2,605
Harbour, Dock, Canal, Conservancy, etc., Service	506	10	4	—	510	10	524	544	10	554
Air Transport	103	22	—	—	103	22	112	24	136	136
Postal, Telegraph and Wireless Communication	1,985	362	7	8	1,992	370	2,362	2,155	387	2,542
Other Transport and Communication	288	44	5	2	293	46	339	304	48	352
Storage	550	58	—	—	562	58	620	568	58	626
Distributive Trades	12,178	9,951	88	197	12,266	10,148	22,414	13,891	10,920	24,811
Dealing in Coal, Builders' Materials, Grain and Agricultural Supplies (Wholesale or Retail)	1,708	214	22	—	1,730	214	1,944	2,024	235	2,259
Dealing in other Industrial Materials and Machinery	1,298	220	2	—	1,300	222	1,527	1,508	247	1,755
Wholesale Distribution of Food and Drink	1,332	408	5	—	1,337	410	1,747	1,598	475	2,073
Retail Distribution of Food and Drink (exc. catering)	2,800	3,191	21	66	2,821	3,257	6,078	3,264	3,489	6,753
Wholesale Distribution of Non-Food Goods	1,533	640	10	20	1,543	660	2,203	1,633	706	2,339
Retail Distribution of Non-Food Goods	3,228	4,873	22	97	3,250	4,970	8,220	3,544	5,306	8,850
Retail Distribution of Confectionery, Tobacco and Newspapers	279	408	1	7	280	415	695	320	462	782
Insurance, Banking and Finance	1,166	543	5	6	1,171	549	1,720	1,256	576	1,832
Public Administration	12,170	2,836	95	69	12,265	2,905	15,170	13,632	3,166	16,798
National Government Service	5,318	1,776	14	9	5,332	1,785	7,117	6,061	1,938	7,999
Local Government Service	6,852	1,060	81	60	6,933	1,120	8,053	7,571	1,228	8,799
Professional Services	3,171	4,915	18	240	3,189	5,155	8,344	3,408	5,560	8,968
Accountancy	97	71	—	—	97	71	168	99	76	175
Education	1,405	12	186	956	1,591	2,547	1,030	1,752	2,782	2,782
Law	87	136	—	—	87	136	224	94	150	244
Medical and Dental Services	1,061	2,971	5	41	1,066	3,012	4,078	1,141	3,230	4,371
Religion	109	40	—	—	109	40	152	125	46	171
Other Professional and Business Services	873	292	1	9	874	301	1,175	919	306	1,225
Miscellaneous Services	11,288	16,425	71	1,002	11,359	17,427	28,786	12,157	18,622	30,779
Theatres, Cinemas, Music Halls, Concerts, etc.	2,023	1,298	11	35	2,034	1,333	3,367	2,124	1,389	3,513
Sport, Other Recreations and Betting	1,329	470	9	9	1,338	479	1,817	1,479	494	1,973
Catering, Hotels, etc.	5,402	8,809	26	822	5,428	9,631	15,059	5,798	10,029	15,827
Laundries	440	1,080	2	1	442	1,081	1,523	467	1,175	1,642
Dry Cleaning, Job Dyeing, Carpet Beating, etc.	172	330	3	—	175	330	505	190	351	541
Hairdressing and Manicure	128	160	—	—	128	160	298	145	182	327
Private Domestic Service (Resident)	169	1,439	—	—	169	1,448	1,617	1,74	1,675	1,849
Private Domestic Service (Non-Resident)	630	2,467	13	114	643	2,581	3,224	698	2,922	3,620
Other Services	995	372	6	—	1,001	378	1,379	1,082	405	1,487
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by Industry	2,460	282	—	—	2,460	282	2,742	2,614	292	2,906
Other Persons not Classified by Industry	17,028	14,809	—	—	17,028	14,809	31,837	17,988	15,551	33,539
GRAND TOTAL*	152,398	78,433	4,212	4,566	156,610	82,999	239,609	176,477	91,322	267,799

* The totals include unemployed casual workers (2,454 males and 224 females in Great Britain and 3,745 males and 242 females in the United Kingdom).

Placing Work of the Employment Exchanges

The Table below shows for the four-week periods ended 30th June and 28th July, 1954, the numbers of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in Great Britain, together with the numbers remaining unfilled at the end of each period. The figures include placings, etc., by the Youth Employment Offices of certain Local Authorities.

	Four weeks ended 30th June, 1954		Four weeks ended 28th July, 1954		Total Number of Placings, 17th Dec., 1953, to 28th July, 1954 (32 weeks)
	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	Placings	Vacancies Unfilled	
Men aged 18 and over	133,449	150,993	126,263	151,432	1,088,869
Boys under 18	8,347	53,145	15,571	56,821	135,731
Women aged 18 and over	65,402	110,096	60,955	104,649	516,592
Girls under 18	8,539	67,285	18,078	69,919	144,357
Total	215,737	381,519	220,867	382,821	1,885,549

The figures of vacancies unfilled represent the numbers of vacancies notified by employers to Employment Exchanges and remaining unfilled at the specified dates. They do not purport to represent the total number of vacancies which require to be filled, and they probably fall short of the total number for several reasons. In the first place, vacancies in employments which are excepted from the

Labour Turnover

The Table below shows labour turnover rates (per 100 employees) in the manufacturing industries during the four-week period ended 26th June, 1954, with separate figures for males and females. The figures are based on information given by employers with more than 10 employees on returns which they render every month to the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Each return shows the numbers of males and females on the pay-roll at the date of the return and also at the date of the previous return, and an additional item shows the numbers on the pay-roll at the later of the two dates who were not on the pay-roll at the earlier date. The figures in the last item are adopted as representing engagements during the period, and the figures of discharges and other losses are obtained by adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the pay-roll at the beginning of the period and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the pay-roll at the end of the period. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures of engagements obtained in the way indicated above do not

include persons engaged during the period who were discharged or otherwise left their employment before the end of the same period, and the percentage rates both of engagements and of discharges, etc., in the Table below accordingly understate, to some extent, the total intake and wastage during the period. In spite of this limitation, however, the figures enable comparisons to be made between the turnover rates of different industries and also between the figures for consecutive months for the same industry, in the latter case after allowance is made for any difference in the length of period covered.

It is also important to note that the figures for any industry represent the aggregated totals of the numbers engaged and discharged by all firms rendering returns in the industry. Some of the persons who were discharged or left their employments during the period were probably engaged by other firms in the same industry, and the net numbers of engagements and losses of an industry, considered as one unit, will be less in every case than the sum of the figures for the individual firms.

Labour Turnover Rates in Manufacturing Industries: 4 weeks* ended 26th June, 1954

Industry	Number of Engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of Discharges and other Losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.7
Bricks and Fireclay Goods	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.4
China and Earthenware (including Glazed Tiles)	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.5
Glass (other than Containers)	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.4
Glass Containers	3.8	5.9	4.3	3.2	6.1	3.8
Cement	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.1
Other Non-Metalliferous Mining Manufactures	3.3	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2
Chemicals and Allied Trades	1.9	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.0
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
Chemicals and Dyes	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.9
Pharmaceutical Preparations, etc.	2.2	3.2	2.8	1.8	3.2	2.6
Explosives and Fireworks	1.5	3.3	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.8
Paint and Varnish	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.5
Soap, Candles, Polishes, etc.	1.5	3.8	2.5	1.5	3.2	2.2
Mineral Oil Refining	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.2
Other Oils, Greases, Glue, etc.	2.4	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.0
Metal Manufacture	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.0
Blast Furnaces	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.8	1.3
Iron and Steel Melting, Rolling, etc.	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7
Iron Foundries	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
Tipplate Manufacture	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	4.5	2.0
Steel Sheet Manufacture	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2
Iron and Steel Tubes	2.0	3.3	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.9
Non-Ferrous Metals Smelting, etc.	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3
Engineering and Electrical Goods	1.9	3.5	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.1
Marine Engineering	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.5	2.3
Agricultural Machinery	2.2	3.1	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.9
Boilers and Boilerhouse Plant	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.9
Machine Tools and Engineers' Small Tools	1.6	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.8
Stationary Engines	1.7	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.7
Textile Machinery and Accessories	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.2	2.1
Ordnance and Small Arms	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3
Constructional Engineering	2.4	1.6	2.4	2.8	1.9	2.7
Other Non-Electrical Engineering	1.9	2.9	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.9
Electrical Machinery	1.5	2.9	1.9	1.5	2.6	1.8
Electrical Wires and Cables	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.9
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	1.3	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.6
Wireless Apparatus	2.6	5.6	3.9	2.3	3.3	2.7
Wireless Valves and Electric Lamps	2.3	3.7	3.1	2.1	3.3	2.8
Batteries and Accumulators	2.0	7.3	4.3	1.5	3.2	2.2
Other Electrical Goods	2.6	4.3	3.3	2.2	3.5	2.8
Vehicles	1.9	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.9	2.0
Manufacture of Motor Vehicles, etc.	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8	1.8
Motor Repairs and Garages	2.0	3.3	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.2
Manufacture and Repair of Aircraft	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.8	1.9
Manufacture of Motor Vehicle and Aircraft Accessories	2.9	3.8	3.1	2.5	3.4	2.7
Railway Locomotive Shops	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.7	2.5	0.8
Other Locomotive Manufacture	1.3	2.5	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.9
Railway Carriages and Wagons	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3
Carts, Perambulators, etc.	3.4	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.0
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	2.6	3.8	3.1	2.4	3.5	2.8
Tools and Cutlery	2.0	3.4	2.6	1.9	3.2	2.4
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Nails, etc.	2.0	3.2	2.5	1.7	2.8	2.2
Iron and Steel Forgings	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1
Wire and Wire Manufactures	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.2
Hollow-ware	3.2	4.4	3.8	3.0	4.2	3.7
Brass Manufactures	2.5	4.0	3.0	2.4	3.3	2.7
Other Metal Industries	3.0	4.0	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.0
Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	1.8	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.9	2.2
Scientific, Surgical, etc., Instruments	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.2
Watches and Clocks	2.2	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.2
Jewellery, Plate, etc.	2.1	3.1	2.6	1.9	3.2	2.5
Musical Instruments	1.9	3.4	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.3

* The figures for May, which appeared in the August issue of this GAZETTE, related to a five-week period.

Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to Sickness or Industrial Injury

The Table below shows the numbers of insured persons in the various Regions of England, in Scotland and Wales, and in Great Britain as a whole, who were absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury on 17th August, 1954, and the corresponding figures for 13th July, 1954, and 18th August, 1953. The statistics have been compiled by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance from claims to sickness or industrial injury benefit under the National Insurance Acts, and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, respectively. The principal groups of persons who do not claim these benefits in respect of their incapacity (and who are therefore excluded from the statistics) are (i) a large proportion of those whose incapacity lasts less than four days, (ii) civil servants receiving full pay during incapacity, and (iii) for sickness benefit only, married women who have chosen not to pay contributions under the main National Insurance scheme.

A relatively small number of claims do not result in the payment of benefit, but, because they indicate certified incapacity for work, such claims are included in the Table. Injury benefit is payable in respect of both industrial accidents and prescribed industrial diseases.

Region	Thousands					
	Numbers of Insured Persons Absent from Work owing to					
	Sickness			Industrial Injury		
17th Aug., 1954	13th July, 1954	18th Aug., 1953	17th Aug., 1954	13th July, 1954	18th Aug., 1953	
London and S. Eastern :						
London and Middlesex	81.5	83.4	81.7	3.4	3.5	2.6
Remainder	66.5	67.1	66.9	3.0	3.0	2.6
Eastern	38.8	39.5	37.9	1.7	1.8	1.6
Southern	31.5	32.1	31.9	1.5	1.5	1.2
South-Western	44.3	45.2	44.7	1.9	2.0	1.8
Midland	68.9	72.5	71.4	3.7	4.0	3.7
North-Midland	47.7	49.0	50.1	4.5	4.8	5.0
East and West Ridings	72.6	75.1	75.0	6.8	7.0	8.3
North-Western	135.0	135.0	137.1	6.4	6.5	6.4
Northern	58.8	59.3	59.9	6.7	7.0	7.9
Scotland	101.3	102.0	105.2	7.0	7.4	9.0
Wales	57.3	57.4	56.5	5.8	6.3	7.0
Total, Great Britain	804.3	817.6	818.1	52.4	54.9	57.0

Separate figures for insured males and females for 17th August, 1954, are given below.

Region	Thousands			
	Numbers Absent from Work owing to Sickness		Numbers Absent from Work owing to Industrial Injury	
	Males*	Females*	Males	Females
London and South Eastern :				
London and Middlesex	50	32	2.6	0.8
Remainder	42	25	2.3	0.7
Eastern	28	11	1.5	0.2
Southern	21	11	1.3	0.2
South-Western	30	14	1.6	0.3
Midland	46	23	3.0	0.7
North-Midland	32	16	4.2	0.3
East and West Ridings	50	23	6.2	0.6
North-Western	78	57	5.4	1.0
Northern	43	16	6.3	0.4
Scotland	65	36	6.2	0.8
Wales	42	16	5.4	0.4
Total, Great Britain	525	280	46.1	6.3

The total number of males shown above as absent owing to sickness represented 3.6 per cent. of the total number of insured males and the total number of females absent owing to sickness represented 5.0 per cent. of the total number of insured females. The corresponding figures for absences owing to industrial injury were 0.4 per cent. for males and 0.09 per cent. for females.

Work of Appointments Services

The particulars given below relate to the work of the Appointments Services of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Technical and Scientific Register

The Technical and Scientific Register operates centrally on a

national basis from Almack House, 26-28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1 (Telephone number, Trafalgar 7020), but it also has a representative at the Scottish Appointments Office, 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Telephone number, Glasgow Douglas 7161).

The Register, which is assisted by Advisory Committees composed of members of the professions concerned, provides a placing and advisory service for physicists, mathematicians, chemists (other than pharmacists), metallurgists, agriculturists, biologists and other scientists, professional engineers, architects, surveyors, town planners, estate agents and valuers. The qualification for enrolment is in general a university degree or membership of the appropriate professional institution. A register of vacancies is maintained, which includes a wide range of overseas vacancies.

The total number of persons enrolled on the Technical and Scientific Register at 9th August was 4,537* ; this figure included 3,426 registrants who were already in work but desired a change of employment, and 1,111 registrants who were unemployed.

The numbers of vacancies notified, filled, etc., between 13th July and 9th August (4 weeks) are shown below.

Vacancies outstanding at 13th July	4,338
„ notified during period	528
„ filled during period	117
„ cancelled or withdrawn	351
„ unfilled at 9th August	4,398

Appointments Register

The Appointments Register is concerned with the placing of other professional workers and persons with administrative, managerial or senior executive experience or qualifications. The registers are maintained at three offices ; the London Appointments Office, which serves the South of England and the Midlands and South Wales ; the Northern Appointments Office in Manchester, which serves the North of England broadly as far as the southern borders of Yorkshire and Cheshire, and North Wales ; and the Scottish Appointments Office in Glasgow, which covers the whole of Scotland.

The total number of persons on the registers of the Appointments Offices at 9th August was 14,033†, consisting of 12,786 men and 1,247 women. The registrants included 5,338 men and 602 women who were wholly unemployed. The remaining 7,448 men and 645 women were, at the time of their registration, in employment but requiring other posts ; in the majority of cases the employment was of a temporary nature or was unsuitable having regard to their qualifications and experience or the personal circumstances of the registrant.

The following Table shows the numbers‡ of registrations at each of the Offices :-

Appointments Office	Wholly Unemployed		In Employment		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
London	4,125	457	4,500	463	9,545
Northern	803	75	2,083	94	3,055
Scottish	410	70	865	88	1,433
Total	5,338	602	7,448	645	14,033

During the period 13th July to 9th August, 1954, there were new registrations by 874 men and 160 women, and in the same period the registrations of 1,235 men and 212 women were withdrawn.

The Table below shows the numbers of vacancies (other than those for nurses and midwives), notified, filled, etc., between 13th July and 9th August.

Vacancies outstanding at 13th July	Men‡		Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
„ notified during period	601	79		
„ cancelled or withdrawn during period	377	42		
„ filled during period	191	22		
„ unfilled at 9th August	2,268	252		

The total numbers of vacancies filled during the period 16th February to 9th August were 1,313 for men and 185 for women, and included 28 filled by registered disabled men and 45 filled by registered disabled women.

* This figure includes 502 registrants who were also registered at Appointments Offices and 160 unemployed registrants who were also registered at Employment Exchanges.

† These figures include 1,571 persons who were also registered at Employment Exchanges for the purpose of claiming unemployment benefit, but exclude 104 persons registered for overseas employment only. Registrations of nurses and midwives are also excluded.

‡ This column includes vacancies for which employers were willing to accept either men or women.

* Figures are "rounded" to nearest thousand.

Employment in the Coal Mining Industry in July

The statistics given below in respect of employment, etc., in the coal mining industry in July have been compiled by the Ministry of Fuel and Power from information provided by the National Coal Board.

The figures relating to colliery man-power and attendance for 1954 are based upon new definitions which have been introduced to secure greater uniformity of practice at the collieries. The main effects have been somewhat to reduce the number of men shown as coal-face workers and to a lesser degree the total of men on colliery books. Figures for output per man-shift and percentage absenteeism have, in general, been only slightly affected. To facilitate comparison, figures for man-power, absence and output per man-shift for 1953 have been adjusted to the new bases.

The average weekly number of wage-earners on the colliery books in Great Britain during the four weeks ended 31st July was 706,600, compared with 708,400 for the five weeks ended 3rd July, and 714,600 for the four weeks ended 1st August, 1953. The total numbers who were effectively employed* were 501,900 in July, 627,200 in June, and 492,600 in July, 1953; these figures exclude wage-earners who were absent for any reason (including holidays) for the whole of any week.

The Table below shows the numbers of wage-earners on the colliery books in the various Divisions in July, together with the increase or decrease† in each case compared with June, 1954, and July, 1953. The figures for the latest month are provisional and figures for earlier months have been revised, where necessary.

Average Numbers of Wage-earners on Colliery Books—Analysis by Divisions

Division‡	Average numbers of wage-earners on colliery books during 4 weeks ended 31st July, 1954	Increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with the average for	
		5 weeks ended 3rd July, 1954	4 weeks ended 1st August, 1953
Northern (Northumberland and Cumberland)	47,100	— 200	— 800
Durham	102,300	— 300	— 1,300
North Eastern	139,700	— 400	— 1,700
North Western	59,400	— 300	— 800
East Midlands	100,800	— 100	— 200
West Midlands	58,200	— 200	— 700
South Western	109,200	— 200	— 1,900
South Eastern	6,500	— 100	— 100
England and Wales	623,200	— 1,600	— 6,900
Scotland	83,400	— 200	— 1,100
Great Britain	706,600	— 1,800	— 8,000

It is provisionally estimated that, during the four weeks of July, about 2,730 persons were recruited to the industry, while the total number of persons who left the industry was about 4,050; the numbers on the colliery books thus showed a net decrease of 1,320. During the five weeks of June there was a net decrease of 2,110.

The average number of shifts worked per week by coal-face workers who were effectively employed was 4.94 in July, 4.74 in June, and 4.97 in July, 1953. The corresponding figures for all workers who were effectively employed were 5.43, 5.18 and 5.37.

Information is given in the Table below regarding absenteeism in the coal mining industry in July, and in June, 1954, and July, 1953. Separate figures are compiled in respect of (a) voluntary absenteeism (absences for which no satisfactory reason is given) and (b) involuntary absenteeism (absences due mainly to sickness). The figures represent the numbers of non-appearances, expressed as percentages of the total numbers of possible appearances.

Absence Percentage (five-day week)

	July, 1954	June, 1954	July, 1953
Coal-Face Workers:			
Voluntary	5.67	5.26	5.13
Involuntary	8.58	8.77	8.80
All Workers:			
Voluntary	4.12	3.88	3.77
Involuntary	7.43	7.77	7.68

For face-workers the output per man-shift worked was 3.30 tons in July, compared with 3.24 tons in the previous month and 3.19 tons in July, 1953.

The output per man-shift calculated on the basis of all workers was 1.20 tons in July; for June, 1954, and July, 1953, the figures were 1.22 tons and 1.18 tons, respectively.

* Excluding wage-earners employed at mines not operated by the National Coal Board. These number approximately 5,400.

† "No change" is indicated by three dots.

‡ The divisions shown conform to the organisation of the National Coal Board.

Employment Overseas

CANADA

Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from employers in industries other than agriculture and private domestic service indicate that the total number of workpeople in employment at 1st June, in the establishments covered by the returns, was 2.6 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 3.1 per cent. lower than at 1st June, 1953. The number of persons employed in manufacturing industries at 1st June was 0.4 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the previous month and 5.0 per cent. lower than at 1st June, 1953.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Census and Statistics show that the average numbers employed in manufacturing industries (including railway workshops) were 336,628 in March, compared with 337,604 in the previous month and 332,756 in March, 1953. Corresponding figures compiled by the Department of Mines for employment in the mining industry, excluding quarries, were 521,599, 514,895 and 503,219. The numbers of persons (all occupations) registered at Government Employment Exchanges as unemployed were 14,161 at the end of March, compared with 14,051 at the end of the previous month and 11,598 at the end of March, 1953.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The number of civilians in employment as wage or salary earners in industries other than agriculture and domestic service in June is estimated by the Department of Labor to have been approximately 48,150,000. This was 0.4 per cent. higher than the (revised) figure for the previous month, and 3.5 per cent. lower than for June, 1953. The index figure of wage-earners' employment in manufacturing industries (revised series, base 1947-9 = 100) showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in June, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 10.8 per cent. compared with June, 1953.

The Bureau of the Census estimate, on the basis of new sampling methods in use from January, 1954, that the total number of unemployed persons at the middle of June was about 3,347,000. The estimated number at the middle of the previous month was 3,305,000.

BELGIUM

The average daily number of persons recorded as wholly unemployed during June was 158,611, compared with 168,708 in the previous month and 171,249 in June, 1953. Partial unemployment accounted in addition for a daily average loss of 48,231 working days. The total number of working days lost in June by persons wholly unemployed was 3,649,760, while 1,106,255 days were lost as a result of partial unemployment.

FRANCE

The number of persons registered as applicants for employment at the beginning of July was 169,350, of whom 61,715 were wholly unemployed persons in receipt of assistance. At the beginning of July, 1953, the corresponding figures were 159,277 and 60,074.

GERMANY

In the Federal Republic the number unemployed at the end of July was 934,373, compared with 1,007,744 at the end of the previous month and 1,012,516 at the end of July, 1953. In the Western Sectors of Berlin the corresponding figures at the same dates were 174,630, 190,731 and 225,251.

IRISH REPUBLIC

The number of unemployed persons on the live register of Employment Exchanges at 21st August was 48,254, compared with 48,025 at 24th July and 53,331 at 22nd August, 1953.

ITALY

The number registered for employment at the end of March was 2,290,280, of whom 1,362,289 were wholly unemployed with a previous history of employment and the remainder were young persons, etc., registering for first employment or employed persons seeking other employment. At the end of the previous month the number registered for employment was 2,419,404, including 1,467,730 wholly unemployed, and at the end of March, 1953, it was 2,253,129, including 1,346,980 wholly unemployed.

NETHERLANDS

The number of persons wholly unemployed at 30th June, including persons who are relief workers as well as those in receipt of unemployment benefit, was 53,928, compared with 64,288 (revised figure) at the end of the previous month. The number of persons included in the total who were employed on relief work was 12,341 at 30th June, compared with 16,929 at 31st May.

NORWAY

The number of persons registered for employment who were wholly unemployed was 4,140 at the end of June, compared with 6,055 in the previous month and 3,554 in June, 1953.

WAGES, DISPUTES, RETAIL PRICES

Contents of this Section

	Page		Page
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour	325	Industrial Disputes	330
Index of Rates of Wages	329	U.K. Index of Retail Prices	331

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour

RATES OF WAGES

Changes in August

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,* the changes in the rates of wages reported to have come into operation in the United Kingdom during August resulted in an aggregate increase of approximately £146,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 686,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of about £4,000 for 32,000 workpeople.

The principal increases affected manual workers employed by local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland, and workpeople employed in the iron and steel industry, hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, and in leather production. Others receiving increases included workers employed in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales, iron and steel wire and wire rope manufacture, wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacture, and in the production of ballast and sand. The decreases affected workers employed in carpet manufacture, and shoe and slipper operatives in the Rossendale Valley.

For manual workers employed by local authorities in England and Wales there were increases of 5s. 6d. a week for men on the minimum occupational rate, and of amounts varying from 5s. 2d. to 10s. 10d. for other men as a result of the introduction of a uniform differential between each occupational group rate; women workers received 75 per cent. of these increases. In Scotland the increases were 5s. 6d. a week for men and 4s. for women. In the iron and steel industry there were small increases payable under sliding-scale arrangements based on the index of retail prices. In hosiery manufacture in the Midlands the cost-of-living bonus was increased by 1d. in the shilling on basic wages, equivalent to an increase in current rates of approximately 3 per cent. For workers employed in the leather producing industry there were increases of 1½d. an hour for men and women time-workers and of 1d. in the hourly bonus paid to pieceworkers for all hours worked on piecework.

The consolidated rates of workpeople employed in waterworks undertakings in England and Wales were increased by 1d. an hour or 3s. 8d. a week. For workpeople employed in the manufacture of iron and steel wire and wire rope there were increases of 6s. a week for men and 4s. 6d. for women, part being payable under a sliding-scale arrangement based on the index of retail prices and the remainder being an *ex gratia* advance. In the wood box, packing case and wooden container manufacturing industry the national minimum rates were increased by 1½d. an hour for men and 1d. for women. Workpeople employed in the production of ballast and sand received an increase of 2d. an hour in their basic rates.

Of the total increase of £146,000, about £114,000 resulted from arrangements made by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies established by voluntary agreement; about £20,000 was the result of the operation of sliding scales based on the index of retail prices; about £6,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives; about £4,000 was the result of arbitration awards; and the remainder resulted from Orders made under the Wages Councils Act.

Changes in January–August, 1954

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople in the United Kingdom affected by increases in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eight completed months of 1954, and the net aggregate amounts of such increases.

Industry Group	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net Increases†	Estimated Net Amount of Increase in Weekly Wages
		£
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	55,000	18,000
Mining and Quarrying	444,500	170,100
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mining Products other than Coal	194,500	55,200
Chemicals and Allied Trades	145,000	35,100
Metal Manufacture	231,500	83,000
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Electrical Goods	2,328,500	809,700
Vehicles		
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	428,500	63,900
Textiles	47,000	9,700
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	499,000	171,000
Clothing	185,500	42,500
Food, Drink and Tobacco	163,500	40,400
Manufactures of Wood and Cork	260,000	23,800
Paper and Printing	40,500	9,600
Other Manufacturing Industries	1,190,000	518,200
Building and Contracting	239,500	56,100
Gas, Electricity and Water	950,500	255,700
Transport and Communication	173,500	41,000
Distributive Trades	558,500	174,100
Public Administration	111,500	15,700
Miscellaneous Services	8,246,500	2,592,800
Total		

In the corresponding months of 1953 there was a net increase of £1,656,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 6,044,000 workpeople.

HOURS OF LABOUR

In the manufacture of spring mattresses and bedstead fittings the normal weekly working hours were reduced from 45 to 44.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING AUGUST

(NOTE.—The figure in brackets below an item in the column headed "District" relates to the page in the volume "TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR, 1ST APRIL, 1954," on which details for that date are given.)

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying	Cumberland (7)	23 Aug.	Iron-ore miners	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 3d. a shift (6s. 10d. to 7s. 1d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1½d. (3s. 5d. to 3s. 6½d.) for boys under 18.‡
	West Cumberland (8)	do.	Limestone quarrymen	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 3d. a shift (6s. 11d. to 7s. 2d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 1½d. (3s. 5½d. to 3s. 7d.) for boys.‡
	Cleveland (7)	2 Aug.	Ironstone miners	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 6d. to 7s. 7½d.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 9d. to 3s. 9.6d.) for boys under 18.‡
	North Lincolnshire	1 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7.1d. to 11s. 8.4d.) for men, by 0.975d. (8s. 8.325d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 9.55d. to 5s. 10.2d.) for boys under 18.
	Notts., Leics., parts of Lincs., Northants. and Banbury	do.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages previously granted, increased‡ by 1.36d. a shift (10s. 3.76d. to 10s. 5.12d.) for men, by 1.02d. (7s. 8.82d. to 7s. 9.84d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.68d. (5s. 1.88d. to 5s. 2.56d.) for boys under 18.**
	South and West Durham	2 Aug.	Limestone quarrymen	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased‡ by 1d. a shift (5s. 11d. to 6s.) for men and youths 18 years and over, and by ½d. (2s. 11½d. to 3s.) for boys under 18.††

* The particulars of numbers affected by changes in rates of wages and working hours, and of the amount of change in weekly wages and hours of labour, exclude changes affecting clerical workers, for whom the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. The estimates of the effect of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment and do not take into account the effect either of short-time or of overtime.

† Workpeople who received two or more increases of wages during the period are counted only once in this column.

‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

§ Wages are subject to further *ad hoc* additions of 3s. 6d. a shift for men, and of 1s. 9d. a shift for youths and boys.

|| Wages are subject to a war bonus of 6s. 1d. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 3s. 0½d. for boys.

†† Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) totalling 6s. 5d. a shift for underground workers 18 or over and surface workers 21 or over, plus 9d. for dotal workers whose base rate is less than 8s. 1½d. a shift, with proportional additions for younger workers, or additions varying at different mines on tonnage rates.

** Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men, of 9d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and of 6d. for boys.

††† Wages are subject to further flat-rate additions (not subject to sliding-scale arrangements) of 1s. a shift for men and youths 18 and over, and of 6d. for boys.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Mining and Quarrying (continued)	Great Britain (12)	Beginning of first full pay period following 1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the production of ballast, sand (other than moulding and refractory sand) and gravel aggregates for use in concrete and in building construction and roadmaking, and drivers of vehicles operating under "C" licences employed in the haulage of such materials	Increases of 2d. an hour in basic rates for men, other than watchmen, of proportional amounts for youths and boys, and of 1s. a shift for watchmen. Basic rates after change: labourers—class 1 districts 3s. an hour, class 2s. 11d.; "C" class licence drivers—vehicles under 12 tons gross laden weight—class 1 districts 3s. 2½d., class 2 3s. 1½d., over 12 tons 3s. 4d., 3s. 5d.; watchmen—class 1 districts 19s. a shift, class 2 18s.
	Great Britain (12)	Beginning of first full pay period following 14 Aug.	Men, youths and boys employed in the silica and moulding sand industry	Increases of 1½d. an hour in the minimum basic rate for adult male time-workers, and of 1d., 1½d. or 1½d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum rates after change: adult male timeworkers 2s. 11½d. an hour, youths and boys 1s. 6½d. at 16 years and under, rising to 2s. 8½d. at 20.
	Great Britain (various districts)	Beginning of first full pay week in July	Men, youths, boys, women and girls employed in gypsum mines and plaster board mills	Increases of 1½d. an hour for adult male workers, with proportional increases for women and juveniles. Basic rates after change for male workers 21 years and over: Grade A 3s. 1½d. an hour, Grade B 3s. 0½d.
Building Brick and Allied Industries	Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Peterborough districts (18)	28 June*	Workpeople employed in Fletton brick manufacture, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 1½d. an hour in minimum time rates for men 20 years and over, of an equivalent amount for pieceworkers either as a flat-rate payment or by the adjustment of piecework rates, and of proportional amounts for women and juveniles. Basic rate after change for adult male general labourers 3s. 0½d. an hour; plus rates for graded workers continue unchanged.
Cement Manufacture	England and Wales (31)	5 July	Engineering tradesmen employed on maintenance work	Increase of 1½d. an hour. Rates after change: Group A—boilermakers (plating and riveting) 4s. 2½d. an hour, riveters 4s. 2½d., fitters, turners, blacksmiths, electricians and skilled welders (burning and welding) 4s. 1½d., holders-up 4s. 0½d., blacksmiths' hammermen 3s. 10½d., electricians' mates 3s. 7½d.; Group B rates are ½d. an hour less than the Group A rates.
Seed Crushing, Compound and Provender Manufacture	Great Britain (38)	Beginning of first full pay period following 23 Aug.	Shift workers	Increases of 1d. an hour (2d. to 3d.) in the shift allowance for workers employed on a three-shift system, and of ½d. (1d. to 1½d.) for those on a two-shift system.
Coke Manufacture	Scotland, Cumberland, South Durham, Cleveland, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants, and South Wales (certain firms)†	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed on coke oven plants attached to blastfurnaces	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1½d. a shift (11s. 7½d. to 11s. 8½d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 6.97d. to 1s. 7.15d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and for women and youths employed on men's work, by 1d. a shift (8s. 8.3d. to 8s. 9.3d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (1s. 2.23d. to 1s. 2.36d.) for youths 18 and under 21 and for women employed on youths' work, and by 0.7d. a shift (5s. 9.5d. to 5s. 10.2d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (9.48d. to 9.57d.) for boys and for girls doing boys' work.
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Wales and certain works in Scotland (40)	do.	Workpeople employed at blastfurnaces, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	do. do.
	West of Scotland (40)	Pay period commencing nearest 1 Aug.	Workpeople employed at certain blastfurnaces, excluding those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7d. to 11s. 8d. calculated to the nearest penny) for men, with usual proportions for youths.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Great Britain‡ (41)	2 Aug.	Workpeople employed at steel sheet rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7½d. to 11s. 8½d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (8s. 8.325d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 9.55d. to 5s. 10.2d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain (41)	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in steel melting shops (melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, gas producers, semi-skilled workers and labourers, etc.)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7½d. to 11s. 8½d. for shift-rated workers) or by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 6.97d. to 1s. 7.15d. for hourly-rated workers) for men and women, by 1d. a shift (8s. 8.3d. to 8s. 9.3d.) or by 0.13d. an hour (1s. 2.23d. to 1s. 2.36d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. a shift (5s. 9.5d. to 5s. 10.2d.) or by 0.09d. an hour (9.48d. to 9.57d.) for those under 18.
	Great Britain	do.	Workpeople employed at steel rolling mills	do. do.
	North-East Coast	do.	Iron puddlers, millmen, semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at iron puddling furnaces and rolling mills	do. do.
	Great Britain	do.	Maintenance craftsmen employed on coke oven and blastfurnace plants, in steel melting shops, and in steel rolling mills	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 0.18d. an hour (1s. 6.97d. to 1s. 7.15d.) for craftsmen, by 0.13d. (1s. 2.23d. to 1s. 2.36d.) for apprentices 18 to 21 years, and by 0.09d. (9.48d. to 9.57d.) for apprentices under 18.
	South-West Wales (41)	do.	Workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture, except bricklayers and carpenters	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (10s. 6.1d. to 10s. 7.4d.) for men and for women employed on men's work, by 0.975d. (7s. 10.575d. to 7s. 11.55d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 3.05d. to 5s. 3.7d.) for youths under 18.
	Midlands and parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs. (41)	do.	Workpeople employed at iron puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges, other than those engaged on maintenance work	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 9.7d. to 11s. 11d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (8s. 10.275d. to 8s. 11.25d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 0.65d. (5s. 10.85d. to 5s. 11.5d.) for those under 18.
		29 Aug.	do.	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 3.9d. a shift (11s. 11d. to 12s. 2.9d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 2.925d. (8s. 11.25d. to 9s. 2.175d.) for workers 18 and under 21, and by 1.95d. (5s. 11.5d. to 6s. 1.45d.) for those under 18.
	West of Scotland (41)	Pay period beginning 2 Aug.	Workpeople, other than 6-shift workers, employed at iron puddling forges and mills and sheet mills	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 1.4d. a shift (12s. 1.6d. to 12s. 3d.) for men, by 1.05d. (9s. 1.2d. to 9s. 2.25d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.7d. (6s. 0.8d. to 6s. 1.5d.) for boys under 18.
			6-shift workers	The existing cost-of-living payment increased by 0.19d. an hour for men, by 0.14d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.09d. for boys under 18.
		Pay period beginning 30 Aug.	Workpeople other than 6-shift workers, etc.	Cost-of-living net additions to wages, previously granted, increased by 4.2d. a shift (12s. 3d. to 12s. 7.2d.) for men, by 3.15d. (9s. 2.25d. to 9s. 5.4d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 2.1d. (6s. 1.5d. to 6s. 3.6d.) for boys under 18.
			6-shift workers	The existing cost-of-living payment increased by 0.57d. an hour for men, by 0.43d. for youths 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.29d. for boys under 18.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire (41)	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed at iron and steel works	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 1.2d. a shift (7s. 9.6d. to 7s. 10.8d. for skilled craftsmen, and 8s. 4.8d. to 8s. 6d. for other men) for men and women 18 years and over, and by 0.6d. (3s. 10.8d. to 3s. 11.4d. or 4s. 2.4d. to 4s. 3d.) for those under 18.

* These increases were the result of an award of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal dated 25th August, and were made retrospective to the date shown.

† These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association.

‡ Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

§ These increases affected mainly the employees of firms which are members of the Sheet Trade Board, the districts concerned being Staffordshire, Cheshire, Tees-side, South Wales and Monmouthshire and the Glasgow district.

|| These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the principal districts concerned being the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South Yorkshire (excluding Sheffield special steels district), Lincolnshire, South Wales and West of Scotland.

¶ These increases affected employees of firms which are members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Tinplate Manufacture	South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire (41)	1 Aug.	Men, youths, women and juveniles (except apprentices)	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7½d. to 11s. 8½d.) for men and for women engaged specifically to replace male labour, by 0.975d. (8s. 8.325d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for youths 18 and under 21 years and for women 18 years and over, and by 0.65d. (5s. 9.55d. to 5s. 10.2d.) for workers under 18.
Tube Manufacture	Newport and Landore	do.	Men, youths and boys	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1.16d. a shift (11s. 9.52d. to 11s. 10.68d.) for men, by 0.773d. (7s. 10.306d. to 7s. 11.079d.) for youths 18 and under 21, and by 0.58d. (5s. 10.76d. to 5s. 11.34d.) for boys.
Galvanising	England and Wales	2 Aug.	Galvanisers and ancillary workers employed at steel sheet works, other than those engaged in the process of annealing	Flat-rate additions to wages, previously granted, increased* by 1.3d. a shift (11s. 7½d. to 11s. 8½d.) for men and women 21 years and over, by 0.975d. (8s. 8.325d. to 8s. 9.3d.) for youths and girls 18 and under 21 years, and by 0.65d. (5s. 9.55d. to 5s. 10.2d.) for those under 18.
Admiralty Dockyards and Establishments	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (187)	Beginning of pay week following 1 Apr.†	Craftsmen employed in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments and non-craft workers in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments opened before 1939	Increases for adult workers of 8s. 6d. a week for craftsmen, of 7s. 6d. for semi-skilled workers, of 6s. 6d. for ordinary labourers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices, youths and boys. Inclusive minimum rates after change for adult male timeworkers include: craftsmen—London 150s. 4d. a week, Provinces 147s. 10d.; ordinary labourers—London 132s. 10d., Provinces 127s. 10d.
			Women employed on women's work and paid on an engineering basis in H.M. Dockyards and Admiralty establishments	Increases in minimum timework rates ranging from 2s. 5d. to 5s. 8d. a week according to age. Rates after change: women in dockyards 41s. 3d. a week at 15 years, rising to 98s. 2d. at 18 years and over, women in establishments away from dockyards 41s. 3d. a week at 15 years, rising to 97s. 2d. at 21 years and over.
Wire Rope and Iron and Steel Wire Manufacture	Great Britain (56)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 6s. a week in the existing war addition for men 21 years and over, of 4s. 6d. for women 21 and over, and of 3s. to 4s. 4d., according to age, for younger workers. Minimum time rates after change (including war addition) include: men 21 years and over engaged in splicing and socketing, closing and testing (rope) 134s. a week, stranding, crane driving 129s., testing (wire) 128s., winding 127s.; minimum rate for other productive and for non-productive adult male workers 126s.; minimum rate for women 21 years and over 89s. 3d.‡
Hollow-ware Manufacture	Great Britain (63) (210)	13 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases of 1½d. an hour in general minimum time rates and piecework basis time rates for male workers other than learners, of 1½d. for female workers other than learners, of ½d. to 1½d., according to age, for male learners, and of ½d. to 1d. for female learners. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over employed in enamel ware section as fusers' helpers working in association with fusers, or as annealers or scalers 2s. 9½d. an hour, other male workers except learners 2s. 7d., male learners 11d. at under 16 years, rising to 2s. 1½d. at 20; female workers other than learners 1s. 10½d., female learners 11½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 6½d. at 17. Piecework basis time rates after change for workers other than learners: males 2s. 9½d., females 1s. 11½d.§
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture	Great Britain	20 Aug.	Timeworkers	Additional payments granted in certain circumstances of up to 2d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of up to 1½d. for women 19 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. Minimum hourly payments after change, consisting of current minimum time rate, supplementary cost-of-living allowances and additional payment, include: men 21 years and over—journeymen, London 3s. 11d., Provinces 3s. 9d., labourers and porters 3s. 5½d., 3s. 4d.; women 19 years and over employed as productive workers, London 2s. 7½d., Provinces 2s. 6½d., as labourers and porters 2s. 4d., 2s. 3d.
			Payment-by-results workers	Times fixed for jobs to be such as may be reasonably expected to enable the average productive worker by appropriate effort to earn at least 30 per cent. (individual schemes) or 20 per cent. (collective schemes) more than the appropriate current minimum time rate, instead of 25 per cent. or 15 per cent., respectively, as hitherto.
Surgical Instrument and Equipment Manufacture	England and Wales (excluding Sheffield) (66)	Week commencing 3 May	Men, apprentices, youths and boys	Increases in basic minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for skilled workers 23 years and over, of 2d. for semi-skilled workers, of 1½d. for unskilled workers, and of proportional amounts for apprentices and learners; increase of 2½d. an hour (10d. to 1s. 0½d.) in the bonus for pieceworkers. Basic minimum time rates after change: adult skilled workers 3s. 8½d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 6d., unskilled 3s. 0½d.; apprentices and learners 1s. 2½d. at 15 years, rising to 3s. 5½d. at 22.
Artificial Limb and Orthopaedic Appliance Manufacture	Great Britain (65)	Beginning of first full pay period following 9 Aug.	Men, apprentices, youths and boys, other than sheet metal workers	Increases in basic rates of 3d. an hour for Grade 1 workers, of 2½d. for Grade A, of 2d. for Grade B, of 1d. for Grade C, and of proportional amounts for juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus, include: Grade 1, exceptionally highly skilled 5s. an hour, Grade A, highly skilled 4s. 10½d., Grade B 4s. 7½d., Grade C 4s. 3½d.
Wool Textile	Leicester (76)	First pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by ½d. in the shilling (11½d. to 11¾d.) on basic wages. Minimum time rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and good timekeeping bonus, include: men 21 years and over—skilled 127s. 2d. a week, unskilled 121s. 7d.; women 18 and over—skilled 80s. 10d., learners 78s.; piecework minimum rates, men 132s. 9d., women 91s. 11d.
Pressed Felt Manufacture	Rossendale Valley (certain firms)	do.	Men, women and juveniles	Increases* of 6d. a week for men, and of 4d. for women and juveniles. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus: men 21 years and over 126s. 8d. a week; women 18 and over, felt production processes 95s. 1d., cutting and stitching 86s. 5d.
Hosiery Manufacture	Midlands (88)	do.	Men, women and juveniles	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1d. in the shilling (1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.) on basic wages.
Made-up Textiles Manufacture	Great Britain (210)	4 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in general minimum time rates of 2½d. an hour for men 21 years or over, of 1½d. for women 18 or over, of 1d. to 1½d., according to age, for youths and boys, and of ½d., 1d. or 1½d. for girls; increases in piecework basis time rates of 2½d. for male workers, and of 1½d. for female workers. General minimum time rates after change: men 21 years or over employed in specified occupations 2s. 9½d. an hour, other men 21 or over 2s. 6d., youths and boys 1s. 0½d. at under 16, rising to 2s. 0½d. at 20; women 18 or over employed in specified occupations 1s. 11½d., other women 18 or over 1s. 9½d., girls 1s. 0½d. at under 16, rising to 1s. 6d. at 17; piecework basis time rates: male workers in specified occupations 3s. 0½d., other male workers 2s. 9d.; female workers in specified occupations 2s. 1½d., other female workers 1s. 11½d.§
Mechanical Cloth Manufacture	Bury and district	First full pay week in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of cloth (woven felt and cotton filter cloth) used for mechanical purposes.	Increase* of 2 per cent. (39 to 41 per cent.) in the percentage addition to basic wage rates.

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.

† These increases were authorised in July and had retrospective effect to the date shown.

‡ The increase of 6s. a week for men represents an increase of 1s. under a sliding-scale arrangement based on the official index of retail prices, and an *ex gratia* advance of 5s.

§ These increases took effect under Orders issued under the Wages Councils Act. See page 296 of the August issue of this GAZETTE.

|| The additional payment is due only to timeworkers paid at the minimum rates. A timeworker who is receiving less than 2d. an hour in excess of his appropriate current minimum time rate by way of enhanced rate, lieu bonus or otherwise (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) is to be paid an additional amount of either 2d. an hour or such less sum as will secure for him an hourly remuneration (excluding supplementary cost-of-living allowance) of not less than his appropriate current minimum time rate plus 2d. See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour".

¶ Including Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield and district.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Carpet Manufacture	Great Britain (93)	First pay day in Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* from 42½ to 40 per cent. on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 for female workers, and from 35 to 32½ per cent. on the total earnings in excess of £6 and £4, respectively. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: male workers 21 years and over—dry beamers, packers, backsizers and starchers, card men (jacquard, wilton and gripper), fur cutters with 6 months' experience in any of the jobs 134s. 5d. a week, wet beamers or dressers with 12 months' experience 148s. 5d., croppers and shearers with 6 months' experience 134s. 5d., 141s. 5d. or 148s. 5d., according to width of machine, other male workers 21 and over 126s.; female workers—card cutters with 18 months' experience and 18 years of age 75s. 7d., 19 years 85s. 5d., 20 years 96s. 7d., other female workers 18 years 71s. 5d., 19 years 77s., 20 years 84s.
Jute Carpet Manufacture	Dundee	First pay day in Aug.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 2½ per cent. (42½ to 40 per cent.) on the first £6 of total earnings (exclusive of cost-of-living bonus) for male workers and on the first £4 for female workers, and from 35 to 32½ per cent. on the earnings in excess of £6 and £4, respectively. Minimum rates after change, inclusive of cost-of-living bonus and lieu bonus, include: men 21 years and over 126s. a week, women 84s.
Leather Production	Great Britain (95)	First full working week commencing after 20 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in basic timework rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years and over and for women 20 and over, and of 1½d. or 1d. an hour, according to age, for juveniles; increase of 1d. an hour (from 3d. to 4d. an hour) in the existing hourly bonus payable to pieceworkers 20 years and over, and of ½d. or 1d., according to age, in the bonus payable to juvenile pieceworkers. Basic timework rates after change: men 21 years and over—London, skilled 3s. 3½d. an hour, semi-skilled 3s. 1½d., unskilled 3s. 0½d.; Provinces and Scotland 3s. 1½d., 2s. 11½d., 2s. 10½d.; youths and boys—London, semi-skilled 1s. 6½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 7½d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 6½d. to 2s. 6½d.; Provinces and Scotland 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 5½d.; women and girls—London, semi-skilled 1s. 4½d. at 15, rising to 2s. 4½d. at 20, unskilled 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 3d.; Provinces and Scotland 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 3d.
Waterproof Garment Manufacture	Lancashire and Cheshire (102)	First pay day in Aug.	Male and female workers	Cost-of-living bonus increased by 2½ per cent. (85 to 87½ per cent.) and merged into basic rates. Minimum time rates after change include: adult males—makers, machinists and passers 154s. 9d. a week; adult females—makers, machinists, button hole machinists, passers and finishers 98s. 6d., button machinists, bar tackers, folders, markers, eyeletters and studders 91s.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Rossendale Valley and Burnley, Bury, Great Harwood, Rochdale, Chorley, Blackburn and the Fylde coast	First making-up day in Aug.	Shoe and slipper operatives	Cost-of-living bonus decreased* by 3½ per cent. (25 to 21½ per cent.) on basic wage rates.
Flour Milling	Great Britain (108)	First full pay period following 5 Aug.	Mechanics	Increase of 7s. a week. Rates after change: Class A mills 170s. 6d. a week, Class B 162s. 6d., Class C 157s. 10d.
Beet Sugar Manufacture	Great Britain (116)	28 June†	Non-tradesmen	Increase in minimum rate of 2d. an hour (2s. 10d. to 3s.) for adult male day workers in Grade 1 occupations; Grades 2 to 9 receive plus rates of ½d. to 11d. an hour above the minimum rate.
			Maintenance engineers	Increase in minimum rates of 2d. an hour. Minimum rates after change: day workers—Class A craftsmen 4s. 1d. an hour, Class B 3s. 11d., Class C 3s. 9d.; shift workers—day rates plus 2d. an hour for all hours worked on a shift system.
Coopering	Great Britain and Belfast (129)	First pay day following 2 Aug.	Dayworkers	Increases* of 1d. an hour in national minimum daywork rate for men, and of proportional amounts for apprentices. Rates after change for journeymen: London 3s. 9d. an hour, elsewhere 3s. 8d.
			Pieceworkers	Increase* of 5 per cent. (90 to 95 per cent.) in piecework plussage.†
Wood Box, Packing Case and Wooden Container Manufacture	England and Wales (127)	First full pay period following 15 July‡	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Increases in national minimum rates of 1½d. an hour for men 21 years and over, of 1d. for women 21 and over, and of proportional amounts for younger workers. National minimum rates after change include: men 21 and over—sawyers and woodcutting machinists 3s. 5½d. an hour, box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 3s. 4½d., labourers 3s. 1d.; women 21 and over—box and packing case makers, printing, branding, handholing, doweling and nailing machinists 2s. 3½d., labourers 2s. 1½d.
	Scotland (127)	First full pay week ending 15 May†	Woodcutting machinists and apprentices	Increase of 1½d. an hour (3s. 5d. to 3s. 6½d.) for woodcutting machinists, and of proportional amounts for apprentices.
	Scotland (excluding Aberdeen) (127)	do.	Sawyers, boxmakers and mill workers	Increases of 1½d. an hour for journeymen, of 1½d. for women casemakers 18 and over (after 9 months' employment), and of proportional amounts for other females and apprentices. Rates after change include: journeymen 3s. 6½d. an hour, women casemakers 18 and over (after 9 months' employment) 2s. 6½d.
	Aberdeen	First full pay week ending 19 June‡	do.	Increases of 1½d. an hour for journeymen, and of proportional amounts for women and apprentices. Rates after change include: journeymen 3s. 6d. an hour, women 18 years and over (after 9 months' employment) 2s. 4d.
Cinematograph Film Production	Great Britain	First pay day in Aug.	Laboratory workers, including technical and clerical workers and certain other workers, employed in film printing and processing laboratories	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 1s. a week (33s. to 34s.) at 21 years and over, and by 8d. (22s. to 22s. 8d.) at under 21.
	United Kingdom	do.	Technical workers whose normal salaries do not exceed £19 10s. a week, and learners, employed in producing newsreels	Cost-of-living bonus increased* by 6d. a week (44s. 6d. to 45s.) at 21 years and over, and by 4d. (29s. 8d. to 30s.) at under 21.
Waterworks Undertakings	England and Wales (158-159)	First full pay week commencing on or after 1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in waterworks undertakings, other than fully skilled engineering craftsmen	Consolidated rates increased by 1d. an hour or 3s. 8d. a week.¶

* Under sliding-scale arrangements based on the official index of retail prices.
 † These increases were agreed in July and made retrospective to the date shown.
 ‡ Piecework rates to be calculated by adding at least 50 per cent. to existing basic piecework prices before the addition of the current piecework plussage.
 § These increases were agreed in August and made retrospective to the date shown.
 ¶ Including boiler attendants, storemen, transport mechanics, transport drivers, charge-hand cleaners, cleaners, commissionaires, doormen and gatemen, charge-hand painters, painters, painters' mates, carpenters, carpenters' mates and general labourers.
 ¶ This increase took effect as the result of an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry and applied to the undertakings affiliated to the constituent District Joint Councils. The districts represented on the National Council and the new consolidated rates of general labourers (or equivalent classes of workpeople) in these districts are as follows: Northern, Yorkshire, North Western, Midlands, South Midlands, South Wales and Monmouthshire 3s. 0½d., South Eastern 3s. 0½d. (inner special area 3s. 3½d., outer special area 3s. 2½d.), London (Metropolitan Water Board) 3s. 3½d.

Principal Changes in Rates of Wages Reported during August—continued

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics)
Local Authority Services	Scotland (191)	First full pay period commencing on or after 16 Aug.	Manual workers employed in non-trading services of local authorities, except those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for men, of 4s. for women, and of proportional amounts for workers under 20 years of age. Rates after change for adult workers 20 years and over include: men in the basic grade, including scavengers, street sweepers, garden labourers and road labourers, Group I (cities, burghs and counties) 131s. 6d. a week, Group II (burghs) 128s. 6d., (counties) 127s. 6d., male drivers of motor vehicles not over 2 tons unladen weight, Group I 137s. 6d., Group II 134s. 6d., over 2 tons and not over 5 tons 140s. 6d., 137s. 6d.; women in the basic grade, including cleaners, maids and general assistants, Group I (cities, burghs and counties) 98s. 5d., Group II (cities and burghs) 96s. 7d., (counties) 95s. 8d., female cooks, Groups I and II 110s. 8d., assistant cooks 105s. 8d.
	England and Wales (188-189)	Pay day in week commencing 16 Aug.	Manual workers employed by local authorities, except female workers employed in civic restaurants and staff canteens, ambulance staffs and workers whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increases of 5s. 6d. a week for adult male workers in Group I occupations, and of amounts ranging from 5s. 2d. to 10s. 10d. for workers in Groups II to VI, following the adoption of a new uniform differential of 3s. 8d. a week between each group, in place of differentials of varying amounts as hitherto; increase of 1½d. an hour for road labourers; women to receive 75 per cent. of the new male rates. Rates after change include: men in the general classes—London, Group I occupations 137s. 6d. a week, Group II 141s. 2d., Group III 144s. 10d., Group IV 148s. 6d., Group V 152s. 2d., Group VI 155s. 10d., Zone A 131s. 6d., 135s. 2d., 138s. 10d., 142s. 6d., 146s. 2d., 149s. 10d., Zone B 128s. 6d., 132s. 2d., 135s. 10d., 139s. 6d., 143s. 2d., 146s. 10d.; road labourers—London 3s. 2½d. an hour, Zone A 3s. 0½d., Zone B 3s.; female employees in the school meals service—London, cooks 2s. 7½d. an hour, assistant cooks 2s. 5½d., helpers or general assistants 2s. 3½d., Zone A 2s. 6½d., 2s. 4½d., 2s. 2½d., Zone B 2s. 5½d., 2s. 3½d., 2s. 2½d.
			Ambulance staffs	New rates of pay adopted for ambulance drivers and attendants (previously in Groups VI and III respectively), resulting in increases of 13s. a week for drivers and 5s. 10d. for attendants. Rates after change: ambulance drivers—London 164s. a week, Zone A 158s., Zone B 155s., ambulance attendants 150s. 10d., 144s. 10d., 141s. 10d.*
			Certain classes of manual workers	Increases of varying amounts as a result of changes in the classification within the wages groups of the following classes of workers: abattoir labourers from Group II to Group IV, sewage disposal works labourers, destructor labourers and receiving hoppermen (salvage plant) from Group II to Group III, watermen (sewage works) from Group III to Group IV; cesspool emptier machine attendants added to Group V; plus rates for sewerment increased from 2d. to 5d. an hour.
Licensed Residential Establishments and Licensed Restaurants	Great Britain (204) (210)	30 Aug.	Service workers	A new Order provides for two sets of rates for certain categories of workers, the lower being applicable where there is an agreement under which the employer undertakes to make up gratuities in any week in which they fall short of 20s. a week for male workers 21 years or over and of 15s. for female workers 21 years or over in the following occupations: males—cocktail barmen, head cocktail barmen, cloakroom and toilet attendants, hall or floor porters or boots, head hall porters, night porters, second head hall porters, single or leading porters, valets, waiters, head wine waiters, leading or charge waiters, second head waiters; females—cloakroom and toilet attendants, waitresses, head waitresses, second head waitresses. New statutory minimum remuneration fixed for cocktail barmaids, juvenile workers in the above occupations and apprentice cooks.†

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST

Industry	District (see also Note at beginning of Table)	Date from which Change took effect	Classes of Workpeople	Particulars of Change
Spring Mattress and Bedstead Fittings Manufacture	Great Britain	20 Aug.	Men, youths, boys, women and girls	Normal weekly working hours reduced from 45 to 44.‡

* These rates are payable to ambulance personnel holding certificates in first aid; in the case of personnel not so qualified the rates are 6s. a week less.
 † This change took effect under an Order issued under the Catering Wages Act. See page 333.
 ‡ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages".

Index of Rates of Wages

The index figure of rates of wages measures the movement, from month to month, in the level of full-time weekly rates of wages in the principal industries and services in the United Kingdom compared with the level at 30th June, 1947, taken as 100. The industries and services covered by the index and the method of calculation were described on page 41 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1948. The index is based on the recognised rates of wages fixed by collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople, arbitration awards or statutory orders. The percentage increases in the various industries are combined in accordance with the relative importance of the industries, as measured by the total wages bill in 1946. The index does not reflect changes in earnings due to such factors as alterations in working hours, or in piecework earnings due to variations in output or the introduction of new machinery, etc. As indicated on page 301 of this GAZETTE, the index of actual weekly earnings in April, 1954, the latest available, was 161 for all workers combined as compared with 142 for rates of wages in those industries covered by the earnings enquiries (and 141 in all the principal industries and services).
 Where necessary the figures have been revised to include changes arranged with retrospective effect or reported too late for inclusion in the current figures.
 In the first Table opposite are shown the separate index figures for men, women, juveniles and "all workers" for December in each of the years 1947 to 1953, inclusive, and for each month of 1954 to date. The second Table shows the figure for "all workers" for each month since June, 1947.
 All figures in the Tables are on the basis of 30th June, 1947 = 100, and relate to the end of the month.

Date	Men	Women	Juveniles	All Workers
1947, December	103	103	106	103
1948, December	107	109	110	107
1949, December	109	112	113	109
1950, December	113	116	118	114
1951, December	125	130	132	126
1952, December	132	138	143	134
1953, December	136	143	149	138
1954, January	137	143	150	139
February	137	143	150	139
March	138	144	150	139
April	140	145	152	141
May	140	146	153	142
June	141	146	153	142
July	141	146	154	142
August	141	147	154	143

All Workers

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	100	101	101	102	103	103
1948	104	104	105	105	105	106	106	106	106	107	107	107
1949	108	108	108	108	108	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
1950	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	111	111	114
1951	115	116	117	118	118	119	120	120	122	122	126	126
1952	127	128	128	129	129	129	129	130	131	131	134	134
1953	134	135	135	135	135	135	136	136	137	137	137	138
1954	139	139	139	141	142	142	142	143	—	—	—	—

Industrial Disputes

DISPUTES IN AUGUST

The number of stoppages of work* arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 145. In addition, 6 stoppages which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The approximate number of workers involved during August in these 151 stoppages, including workers thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes, is estimated at about 24,000. The aggregate number of working days lost during August at the establishments concerned was about 82,000.

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of stoppages of work in August due to industrial disputes:—

Industry Group	Number of Stoppages in progress in Month			Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress in Month	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress in Month
	Started before beginning of Month	Started in Month	Total		
Coal Mining ..	3	114	117	14,500	27,000
Transport, etc. ..	—	15	15	7,700	42,000
All remaining industries and services ..	3	16	19	2,200	13,000
Total, August, 1954 ..	6	145	151	24,400	82,000
<i>Total, July, 1954 ..</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>15,700</i>	<i>79,000</i>
<i>Total, August, 1953 ..</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>20,500</i>	<i>54,000</i>

Of the total of 82,000 days lost in August, 73,000 were lost by 22,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in that month. Of these workers, 20,500 were directly involved and 2,400 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The number of days lost in August also included 9,000 days lost by 1,500 workers through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Duration of Stoppages

Of 137 stoppages of work owing to disputes which ended during August, 80, directly involving 5,600 workers, lasted not more than one day; 21, directly involving 2,100 workers, lasted two days; 16, directly involving 1,900 workers, lasted three days; 16, directly involving 3,700 workers, lasted four to six days; and 4, directly involving 5,100 workers, lasted over six days.

Causes of Stoppages

Of the 145 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in August, 5, directly involving 400 workers, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 60, directly involving 5,900 workers, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 100 workers, on questions as to working hours; 12, directly involving 1,400 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or

persons; 60, directly involving 11,700 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 1,000 workers, on questions of trade union principle.

DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1954 AND 1953

The following Table gives an analysis by groups of industries of all stoppages of work through industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in the first eight months of 1954 and 1953:—

Industry Group	January to August, 1954			January to August, 1953		
	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress	Number of Stoppages beginning in period	Number of Workers involved in all Stoppages in progress	Aggregate Number of Working Days lost in all Stoppages in progress
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing ..	1	†	†	—	—	—
Coal Mining ..	943	136,400†	314,000	798	107,300†	268,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	2	100	†	3	100	†
Treatment of Non-Metalliferous Mining Products ..	11	1,200	3,000	8	800	2,000
Chemicals and Allied Trades ..	5	200	1,000	3	200	1,000
Metal Manufacturing ..	21	6,400	40,000	15	2,300	17,000
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ..	34	5,000	24,000	34	6,800	62,000
Engineering ..	30	4,600	25,000	27	7,200	39,000
Vehicles ..	35	14,000	61,000	23	17,700	255,000
Other Metal Industries ..	8	1,100	10,000	7	900	11,000
Textiles ..	8	500	1,000	2	900	9,000
Leather, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothing ..	14	3,100	10,000	13	8,000	7,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	7	400	3,000	4	100	1,000
Manufactures of Wood and Cork ..	12	1,200	8,000	13	700	6,000
Paper and Printing ..	2	700	19,000	—	—	—
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	8	5,200	26,000	7	1,700	6,000
Building and Contracting ..	45	30,200	203,000	42	5,800	20,000
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	2	300	3,000	3	300	1,000
Transport, etc. ..	60	25,900	92,000	46	13,600	26,000
Distributive Trades ..	6	2,300	2,000	4	†	†
Other Services ..	11	1,000	5,000	4	800	2,000
Total ..	1,264§	239,800†	850,000	1,056	175,200†	733,000

The number of days lost in the period January to August, 1954, through stoppages which began in that period was 833,000, the number of workers involved in such stoppages being 237,500. In addition, 17,000 days were lost at the beginning of the year by 2,300 workers through stoppages which had begun towards the end of the previous year.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES DURING AUGUST

Industry, Occupations and Locality	Approximate Number of Workers involved		Date when Stoppage		Cause or Object	Result
	Directly	Indirectly	Began	Ended		
COAL MINING:—						
Colliery workers—Wakefield, Yorks. (one colliery)	1,000	100	24 Aug.	27 Aug.	Dissatisfaction with wages	Work resumed pending negotiations.
Colliery workers—Doncaster, Yorks. (one colliery)	1,550	240	29 Aug.	1 Sept.	Method of allocating new houses built for colliery workers	Work resumed pending negotiations.
METAL SMALLWARES:—						
Toolroom and other workers—Treforest, Glamorgan (one firm)	430**	—	19 July	—	To support a claim that semi-skilled workers employed in the tool room should be paid the skilled tool room rates and, subsequently, in protest against the alleged employment of "blackleg" labour	No settlement reported.
DOCKS:—						
Dock workers—Hull	4,000	—	16 Aug.	26 Aug.	To support a demand for grain to be unloaded mechanically	Work resumed.

* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms of employment or conditions of labour. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision; those for earlier months have been revised where necessary in accordance with the most recent information.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

‡ Some workers, largely in the coal mining industry, were involved in more than one stoppage and are counted more than once in the totals. The net number of individuals involved in coal mining stoppages in the period under review in 1954 was approximately 104,000, and in the corresponding period in 1953 was approximately 83,000. For all industries combined the corresponding net totals were approximately 204,000 and 146,000.

§ A stoppage of electricians which began in April, 1954, involved workers in more than one industry group, but has been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

|| Thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

** Only 50 workers were originally involved in the stoppage but during August the number increased to 430.

U.K. Index of Retail Prices

ALL ITEMS INDICES FOR 1947-54

(17th June, 1947 = 100)

INDEX FOR 17th AUGUST, 1954

ALL ITEMS (17th June, 1947 = 100) ... 144

At 17th August, 1954, the retail prices index was 144 (prices at 17th June, 1947 = 100), compared with 145 at 13th July and with 140 at 18th August, 1953.

The fall in the index during the month was due mainly to reductions in the average prices of potatoes, cooking apples, tomatoes, cabbage and other green vegetables, and butter. These reductions were partly offset by increases in the average prices of milk, eggs and meat.

The interim index of retail prices measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of the commodities and services entering into the expenditure of the great majority of households in the United Kingdom. As with most indices of this kind it is based on the price movements of a large and representative selection of goods and services. The index is a measurement of price changes only and does not reflect changes in expenditure resulting from variations in the nature and quantities of goods purchased from time to time. Accordingly the price comparisons used in compiling the index figures relate in general to a fixed list of items in given quantities, although certain changes in the list of items were made at the beginning of 1952. Steps are taken to ensure that, so far as possible, the index figures reflect real changes in price levels but not changes in the prices quoted which are attributable solely to variations in the quality of the items on sale.

The index is not calculated in terms of money but in percentage form, the average level of prices at the base date being represented by 100. Some goods and services are relatively much more important than others and the percentage changes in the price levels of the various items since the base date are combined by the use of "weights". The index figures for each month are first calculated as index numbers with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, and the weights used are in proportion to the estimated average household consumption of the various items in a recent period (1950) valued at the prices ruling in January, 1952.

DETAILED FIGURES FOR 17th AUGUST, 1954

(15th January, 1952 = 100)

The following Table shows, for each of the nine main groups of items and for all the groups combined, the indices at 17th August, 1954, on the basis 15th January, 1952 = 100, together with the relative weights which have been used in combining the group indices into a single "all items" index.

GROUP	INDEX FIGURE FOR 17th AUGUST, 1954 (15th January, 1952 = 100)	WEIGHT
I. Food ..	116.2	399
II. Rent and rates ..	112.2	72
III. Clothing ..	96.3	98
IV. Fuel and light ..	110.2	66
V. Household durable goods ..	95.1	62
VI. Miscellaneous goods ..	100.1	44
VII. Services ..	110.3	91
VIII. Alcoholic drink ..	101.6	78
IX. Tobacco ..	100.3	90
All items ..	108.4	1,000

PRINCIPAL CHANGES DURING MONTH

Food

As from 1st August potatoes of the 1954 crop became subject to price control and the average level of prices at 17th August was substantially lower than the average at 13th July. There were also substantial falls in the prices of cooking apples, tomatoes, cabbage and other green vegetables and a small reduction in the average price of butter.

These reductions were offset to an appreciable extent by a seasonal increase of 1d. a pint in the price of milk and by an increase of about 18 per cent. in the average price of eggs. There was also an increase of between 2 and 3 per cent. in the average level of meat prices.

As a result of these changes the average level of prices for the food group as a whole fell by about 1½ per cent. and, expressed to the nearest whole number, the index figure for the food group as a whole at 17th August was 116, compared with 118 at 13th July.

Other Groups

In the eight remaining groups, covering rent and rates, clothing, fuel and light, household durable goods, miscellaneous goods, services, alcoholic drink, and tobacco, there was little change in the general level of prices during the month under review. The index figures for these groups, expressed to the nearest whole number, were in each case the same as at 13th July.

The index numbers quoted in the two preceding sections are index numbers showing changes in the level of prices compared with the level at 15th January, 1952, these latter being taken as = 100. Before January, 1952, the index figures were calculated on a different weighting basis and they showed the changes in the level of prices compared with a level of 100 at 17th June, 1947, the date when the Interim Index of Retail Prices was started. The "all items" index numbers in the two series can be linked together, however, in order to produce a continuous series of figures showing the change in the level of prices compared with the level at the starting date of the index, viz., 17th June, 1947.

Thus, at 17th August, 1954, the "all items" figure in the new series, with prices at 15th January, 1952, taken as 100, was 108.4. This figure has then to be linked to the index figure for 15th January, 1952, in the old series, in order to produce an "all items" figure for 17th August, 1954, comparable with all the indices published for dates up to and including January, 1952, i.e., on the basis 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The calculation is as follows:—

All items index at 15th January, 1952 (17th June, 1947 = 100) ..	132.5
All items index at 17th August, 1954 (15th January, 1952 = 100) ..	108.4
∴ All items index at 17th August, 1954 (17th June, 1947 = 100) ..	132.5 × $\frac{108.4}{100}$
	= 143.6 taken as 144

The Table below shows the figures for "all items" from June, 1947, onwards with prices at 17th June, 1947, taken as 100. The figures normally relate to the Tuesday nearest to the 15th of each month.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1947	—	—	—	—	—	100	101	100	101	101	103	104
1948	104	106	106	108	108	110	108	108	108	108	109	109
1949	109	109	109	109	111	111	111	111	112	112	112	113
1950	113	113	113	114	114	114	114	113	114	115	116	116
1951	117	118	119	121	124	125	126	127	128	129	129	130
1952	132	133	133	135	135	138	138	137	136	138	138	138
1953	138	139	140	141	141	141	140	140	140	140	140	140
1954	140	140	141	142	141	142	145	144	—	—	—	—

A description of the index, entitled *Interim Index of Retail Prices: Method of Construction and Calculation*, is obtainable, price 1s. 3d. net (1s. 4½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office at the addresses shown on page 336 of this GAZETTE.

A detailed report on the working of the index during the years 1947 to 1951 is given in the Cost of Living Advisory Committee's *Report on the Working of the Interim Index of Retail Prices*, Cmd. 8481, price 1s. 9d. net (1s. 10½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS

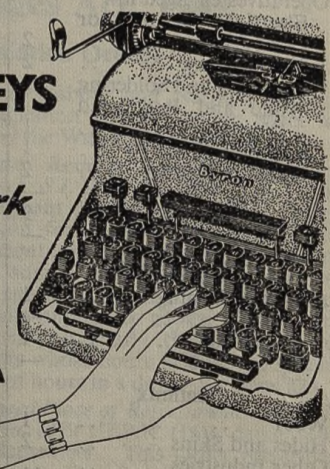
The monthly summary of the latest information received relating to retail prices in overseas countries is given on the next page.

FINGER-FIT KEYS

speed her work

on a

"BYRON"



BYRON BUSINESS MACHINES, NOTTINGHAM. 'Phone 73061
London Office and Showroom: 16, BERKELEY STREET, W.1. 'Phone: MAYfair 7970

Decisions of the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts

The Commissioner is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and appointed by the Crown (see Section 43 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, and Section 42 of the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946). His decisions*, which are final, are binding on Insurance Officers and Local Tribunals and must be followed in appropriate cases. They are thus the "case law" which is the principal means of maintaining consistency of decisions.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the National Insurance Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by an association of which the claimant is a member, or by the claimant himself with the leave of the Tribunal or the Commissioner, or without such leave if the decision of the Tribunal was not unanimous.

Appeals to the Commissioner under the Industrial Injuries Acts may be made by an Insurance Officer, or by a person whose right to benefit is or may be, under the fourth Schedule to the 1946 Act, affected by the decision, or by an association of which the claimant or the deceased was a member, or by the claimant himself. No appeal may be made without the leave of the Tribunal or of the Commissioner.

A recent decision of general interest is set out below.

Decision No. R(U) 8/54 (21st June)

A ship's musician signed an agreement on the last day of a voyage, undertaking to rejoin the ship when next she sailed, about a month later. It was a term of the agreement that he should, on rejoining, receive half-pay for the period between the engagements. For the same period he claimed and received unemployment benefit, without declaring his right to half wages. Held that the claimant was not unemployed during the period between voyages, and was required to repay the benefit erroneously received.

Decision of the Commissioner

"My decision is that the claimant was not unemployed from 14th January to 12th February, 1953, inclusive. The claimant is required to repay to the National Insurance Fund the sum of £15 ls. 2d.

"The questions in this the appeal of the insurance officer fall to be determined under regulation 6(1)(a) of the National Insurance (Unemployment and Sickness Benefit) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1277] and regulation 21(1) of the National Insurance (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations, 1948 [S.I. 1948 No. 1144].

"The facts show that the claimant is a musician whose practice it has been to secure his employment through an association which supplies musicians to a steamship company to play in ships' orchestras. The voyage of the ship on which the claimant was so employed ended on 13th January, 1953, and on that day he signed an agreement undertaking to play in the ship's orchestra when next she sailed. He had been told that his services would be required for the next voyage which would commence on or about 12th February, 1953. It was a term of his contract of service that if and when he rejoined his ship he would be paid half-pay (without subsistence) for the period between the two engagements and, in accordance with that provision, he was paid such half-pay when he rejoined the ship. On becoming unemployed he made claims for unemployment benefit in respect of the period from 14th January to 12th February, 1953, and, in respect of those claims, he was paid £15 ls. 2d. by way of unemployment benefit. On 18th March, 1953, the steamship company informed the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance that they desired to affix national insurance stamps to the claimant's national insurance card in respect of the period for which the claimant had received half-pay, but that in respect of those weeks contributions had been credited to the claimant. Having regard to this communication further enquiries were made by the authorities and, as a result, the local insurance officer reviewed his decisions whereby the claimant had been paid unemployment benefit for the period from 14th January to 12th February, 1953, and decided that the claimant was not unemployed during that period. The insurance officer also required the claimant to repay to the National Insurance Fund the sum of £15 ls. 2d., which represents the amount of benefit overpaid, on the ground that he was not satisfied that the claimant had acted in good faith in all respects as to the obtaining and receipt of the benefit in question.

"The claimant appealed from that decision to the local tribunal, who upheld the decision of the local insurance officer in respect of the period from 14th to 17th January, 1953, and required the claimant to repay to the National Insurance Fund the unemployment benefit which he had received in respect of that period but allowed the claimant's appeal in respect of the period from 18th January to 12th February, 1953, on the ground that he was unemployed during such period. The tribunal so decided in so far as the period from 14th to 17th January was concerned because on the termination of his voyage on 13th January, 1953, the claimant received four days' accrued holiday pay.

* Leading decisions of the Commissioner are published periodically in the following series:—Series "R(U)"—decisions on unemployment benefit; Series "R(P)"—decisions on retirement pensions; Series "R(S)"—decisions on sickness benefit; Series "R(G)"—decisions on guardian's allowance, maternity benefit, death grant and widow's benefit; Series "R(I)"—decisions on all benefits and on any other questions arising under the Industrial Injuries Acts. An Index to Commissioner's Decisions, which is kept up to date by amendments published at monthly intervals, is also available. Applications and enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown in the second column on page 336.

"The insurance officer appeals against that part of the tribunal's decision which relates to the period from 18th January to 12th February, 1953.

"The claimant has put his case in this way: he contends that when he made his claim for unemployment benefit on 14th January, 1953, it was his intention to seek employment on shore and not to return to his ship. He said that had he not returned he would not have been entitled to half-pay for the period in question. His contract with the association came to an end on 12th January, 1953, but he entered into a fresh contract to commence on 12th February, 1953. He told the local tribunal that he acted as he did to guard himself in case he could not get another job. In a letter dated 24th July, 1953, however, the claimant had stated that notification (that he did not intend to return to the ship) would only have had to be given something like forty-eight hours before he was due to rejoin the ship. He said that the shipping company were not interested in the return of the same personnel. He told the local tribunal that on 11th February, 1953, he received a letter from the association asking for confirmation that he intended to sail and giving the actual time and date for joining (the ship). He then 'definitely decided' to do so rather than risk further unemployment, he said. When he was paid for holidays or Sundays not taken (when he was at sea he could not take Sunday as a holiday) he understood that to be the equivalent of overdue money for holidays or Sunday work and not as pay in respect of any future period, he said.

"The association have said that the agreement which the claimant signed on the termination of the voyage in January, 1953, was binding on the claimant and that the inquiry which was made a few days before the ship sailed was only to confirm that nothing unforeseen, such as illness, had occurred to prevent the claimant from joining the ship.

"In my opinion when the claimant signed the agreement to return to the ship when next she sailed he bound himself to return at the appointed time and the payment that he received on rejoining the ship constituted wages. It was a condition of his employment that he should receive half wages (therefore wages) during the period from 18th January to 12th February, 1953, and that he should be paid such wages when he rejoined the ship. The claimant did not give notice to cancel that agreement and in the circumstances, he was not unemployed from 18th January to 12th February, 1953, and was not entitled to unemployment benefit in respect of that period.

"The claimant received in the aggregate the sum of £15 ls. 2d., that being unemployment benefit in respect of the period from 14th January to 12th February, 1953. He was not entitled to that sum of money for reasons which have already been stated and, unless I am satisfied that he acted in good faith in all respects as to the obtaining and receipt of that benefit I must in accordance with the provisions of regulations 21(1) of the Determination of Claims and Questions Regulations (referred to above) require him to repay it to the National Insurance Fund. I am not so satisfied for the following reasons. When he claimed unemployment benefit on 14th January, 1953, the claimant knew that he had been or would be paid four days' wages (in respect of the period from 14th to 17th January, 1953, inclusive) and he knew also that he had signed a fresh agreement under which he had undertaken to sail with the ship again and, in consideration of which, he would be entitled upon rejoining the ship to half wages during the period between the two voyages. There was a duty on the claimant to disclose the above-mentioned facts to the authorities at the employment exchange and in not doing so his declaration made in order to obtain unemployment benefit was incomplete to his knowledge. I cannot believe that he did not think that the information which he failed to disclose would be regarded by the authorities as relevant to the decision on his claim. The onus of satisfying the statutory authorities that he acted in good faith is upon the claimant.

"Guidance in this type of case is afforded by Decision R(G) 2/54, which is a decision given by three Commissioners. In paragraph 12(3) of that decision the Commissioners said '... if a thing is not done in good faith it is not done honestly', and in paragraph 12(5) it was said 'To prove that he has not acted dishonestly a claimant must show not only that he believed that he was entitled to the sum in question but that he did not knowingly mislead the authority who awarded him the sum either by making statements which he knew to be false or incomplete or by failing to disclose to the authority information as to his earnings or other matters which the claimant believed that the authority would regard as relevant to the decision on the claim'. Applying these principles to the facts of this case I am not satisfied that the claimant acted in good faith in all respects and, therefore, I must require him to repay all the benefit which has been overpaid to him. The appeal of the insurance officer is allowed."

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Since last month's issue of this GAZETTE was prepared, the under-mentioned Statutory Instruments,* relating to matters with which the Ministry of Labour and National Service are concerned, either directly or indirectly, have been received in the series of *Statutory Instruments*. The list also includes certain regulations, etc., published in the series of *Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland*, additional to those contained in the lists appearing in previous issues of the GAZETTE. The price of each Instrument, etc., unless otherwise indicated, is 2d. net (3½d. post free).

The Wages Regulation (Licensed Residential Establishment and Licensed Restaurant) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1058; price 1s. 3d.

* See footnote * in second column on page 336.

net, 1s. 4½d. post free), dated 3rd August; *The Wages Regulation (Unlicensed Place of Refreshment) (Amendment) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1079; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free)*, dated 11th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.—See page 333.

The Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1009), made on 26th July by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. The purpose of the Order, which came into operation on 1st August, is to secure that the remuneration paid by Local Education Authorities as from 1st August, 1954, to teachers employed in Establishments for Further Education is in accordance with the recommendations submitted to the Minister by the Burnham Committee in their Report dated 23rd July, 1954.

The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) (Scotland) No. 2 Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1154 (S.109); price 1s. net, 1s. 1½d. post free), dated 1st September; *The Fire Services (Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1158; price 1s. net, 1s. 1½d. post free)*, dated 1st September. These Regulations were made by the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for the Home Department under the Fire Services Act, 1947. They consolidate with amendments the Regulations listed in the Seventh Schedule to the new Regulations. The main changes provide for the reimbursement of certain National Health Service charges; make further provision for the payment of allowances to whole-time members of a brigade in respect of removal expenses on transfer to the brigade and in respect of additional responsibilities; and for the making of payments to part-time members of a brigade in respect of attendance for civil defence training.

The British Transport Commission (Male Wages Grades Pensions) Regulations, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 898; price 9d. net, 10½d. post free), made on 1st July by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation under the Transport Act, 1947. These Regulations, which came into operation on 8th July, provide for the establishment and administration of a pension scheme for male wages grades employed by the British Transport Commission. The terms and conditions of the scheme are prescribed in the Rules contained in a Schedule to the Regulations.

The Transfer of Functions (Ministry of Materials) Order, 1954 (S.I. 1954 No. 1028; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), made by Her Majesty in Council under the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946. This Order provides for the dissolution of the Ministry of Materials and the transfer of all the functions of the Minister of Materials to the Board of Trade. The Order also contains other provisions rendered necessary by the transfer of functions.

The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 1) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. of Northern Ireland 1954 No. 124; price 4d. net, 5½d. post free), dated 15th July; *The Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Wages Council (Northern Ireland) Wages Regulation (No. 2) Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 125, price 4d. net, 5½d. post free)*, dated 15th July. These Orders were made by the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance under the Wages Councils Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 296).

The Teachers' Salaries and Allowances (Compensation Grants) Amending Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 120), made on 23rd July by the Ministry of Education, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, under the Education Acts (Northern Ireland), 1947 to 1953. These Regulations extend the benefits of the principal Regulations (see the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1953, page 303) to the class of privileged assistants in primary schools.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 121; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free), dated 4th August; *The Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Pay Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 122; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free)*, dated 4th August. These Orders were made by the Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1919, as applied by the Constabulary Act (Northern Ireland), 1922. They revoke the Royal Ulster Constabulary Pay Order, 1952, and the Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Pay Order, 1952, and prescribe rates of pay, effective from 1st February, 1954, of members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary Allowances Order, 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 131; price 6d. net, 7½d. post free), made on 19th August by the Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1919, and the Constabulary Act (Northern Ireland), 1922. This Order, which came into operation on 10th July, revokes the Royal Ulster Constabulary Allowances Orders, 1948, and the Royal Ulster Constabulary (Women Members) Allowances Orders, 1948, and prescribes the allowances payable to members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) Amendment Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 114); The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) (Mariners) (Insurability) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1954 (S.R. & O. 1954 No. 115; price 3d. net, 4½d. post free). These Regulations were made on 27th July by, respectively, the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, and the Industrial Injuries Joint Authority and the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance, under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts (Northern Ireland), 1946 to 1953. The Regulations came into operation on 9th August and are similar in scope to the corresponding Regulations made in Great Britain (see the issues of this GAZETTE for August, page 269, and July, page 229).

* See footnote * in second column on page 336.

A NEW CATALOGUE

"SANOID" FIRST AID REQUISITES CATALOGUE No. 83

This comprehensive Catalogue, published by the Pioneers of Industrial First Aid, Includes a section summarising Official First Aid Regulations. It is available free to users of First Aid Equipment who apply on their Company's letterhead, and refer to this publication.

Cuxson Gerrard & Co. Ltd.
OLDBURY BIRMINGHAM
PHONE: BROADWELL 1355

New INDUSTRIES Succeed at HULL

BRITAIN'S THIRD PORT

ADVANTAGES FOR THE LOCATION OF NEW INDUSTRY—

RAW MATERIAL.—Direct services with all world ports... River access for inland supplies.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES SUPPLY.—Solvents and plasticisers, oils (mineral and vegetable), pigments, adhesives, leather, coal tar products, chalk, cement, engineering and millwright services, fish meal and fertilizers, grain products, woodware, packing materials.

LABOUR.—Immediately available. Examination of the vital statistics reveals reasonable prospects for future labour supply for several large new industries. (Ask for details.)

MARKETS.—Hull serves an inland area with 14,000,000 population, and exports to all parts of the world.

FOR DETAILS OF SITES & FACILITIES—APPLY—
 DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, GUILDHALL, KINGSTON UPON HULL.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED*

(Note.—The prices shown are net; those in brackets include postage.)

Census of Production for 1951. Reports.—(i) Volume 1. Trade M. Roofing Felts. (ii) Volume 6. Trade G. Jute. (iii) Volume 9. Trade A. Margarine. (iv) Volume 1. Trade H. Glass Containers. (v) Volume 10. Trade G. Wallpaper. Price 1s. 6d. each (1s. 7½d.). (vi) Volume 5. Trade J. Jewellery and Plate. Price 2s. (2s. 1½d.). Board of Trade.

Civil Service.—*Staffs Employed in Government Departments. Statement showing the Civil Staffs employed in Government Departments on 1st July, 1954.* Cmd. 9245. H.M. Treasury. Price 3d. (4½d.).

Coal Mining.—*Memorandum on the Coal Mines (Mechanics and Electricians) General Regulations, 1954.* Price 6d (7½d.). Ministry of Fuel and Power.—See page 310.

Education.—*Report of the Committee on the Organisation and Finance of Adult Education in England and Wales, August, 1954.* Ministry of Education. Price 2s. 6d. (2s. 7½d.).

Fire Services.—*Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Fire Services (Counties and County Boroughs, England and Wales) for 1953.* Cmd. 9227. Price 9d. (10½d.). Home Department.

Industrial Health.—*Compressed Air Illness. Medical Research Council Special Report Series. No. 281.* Price 5s. (5s. 2d.). Privy Council.—See page 310.

Scientific Policy.—*Seventh Annual Report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy (1953-1954).* Cmd. 9260. Price 1s. (1s. 1½d.).—See page 307.

Select Committee on Estimates.—(i) *Fifth Report, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before Sub-Committee C. and Appendices. Agricultural Research. Session 1953-54.* H.C.218. Price 6s. 6d. (6s. 9d.). (ii) *Sixth Report, together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before Sub-Committee D. and Appendices. Regional Organisations of Government Departments. Session 1953-54.* H.C.233. Price 8s. 6d. (8s. 10d.).

Statistics.—*The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England*

* See footnote * in next column.

and Wales for the year 1952. Tables. Part II, Civil. Price 6s. (6s. 3d.). General Register Office.

* Copies of official publications (including Orders, Regulations, etc.) referred to in this GAZETTE may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown below or through any bookseller.

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Annual subscription 19s. 6d.
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of this GAZETTE should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 2; 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Tower Lane, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.

Communications with regard to the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Ministry of Labour and National Service, Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts. (Telephone: Bushey Heath 3211.)

ADVERTISEMENTS

Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, Advertisement Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Telephone: City 9876, extensions 147 and 148.)

The Government accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements, and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.

Crown Copyright Reserved

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE
Printed in Great Britain

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Employment Exchanges provide a service for bringing together employers wanting workers, and men and women looking for employment.

Every effort is made to find the right job for the right man. Advice on choice of jobs is available to those who need it, and whenever possible private interviews are arranged. Special arrangements are in operation for dealing with vacancies in commerce.

Urgent vacancies which cannot be filled locally are circulated over a wide area, and, if necessary, over the whole country through a Regional teleprinter system.

Employers who want staff should telephone, write or call at the nearest Employment Exchange.

Persons who want a job or change of job should call at any Employment Exchange.

APPOINTMENTS OFFICES

A specialist employment service for professional and managerial or senior executive posts is provided through Appointments Offices in London, Manchester and Glasgow, and for nursing, midwifery and the medical auxiliary services through 140 Nursing Appointments Offices.

Employers should notify vacancies of this kind direct to an Appointments Office or through any Employment Exchange.

Qualified persons who want to be considered for this kind of employment should apply direct to an Appointments Office or through any Employment Exchange.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER

A specialist employment service centralised in London for scientists, technologists, professional engineers, architects and surveyors. It has a staff of professionally qualified men and women, who also give careers advice.

Persons qualified for registration should apply direct (see address in next column) or through any Employment Exchange.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

This Service gives advice to young people leaving school on their choice of employment, helps them to find suitable jobs, and guides and advises them in their early years of employment. It is provided locally through Youth Employment Offices, which in some places are administered by the Ministry of Labour and National Service and elsewhere by the Local Education Authorities.

School leavers and other young people under 18 years of age requiring advice and assistance in seeking work, or parents needing advice regarding suitable jobs for their children, should get in touch with the local Youth Employment Office.

FACTORY INSPECTORATE

Factory Inspectors are responsible for the administration of the Factories Acts and are available for consultation on all matters concerning the Safety, Health and Welfare of workers employed in factories or at certain other premises subject to those Acts, such as docks, building operations. There are 95 District Offices in the country, centred on the more important towns. The addresses of these offices may be obtained by inquiry at any Employment Exchange, or they may be found in the telephone directory under "Factory Inspectors".

Safety, Health and Welfare methods and appliances used in factories are displayed at the Safety, Health and Welfare Museum, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1, which is open free to the public.

TRAINING

Vocational training in certain trades is provided at Government Training Centres, Technical Colleges, or with selected employers, for eligible men and women including disabled persons.

Persons wishing to take advantage of these facilities should enquire at the nearest Employment Exchange.

T.W.I. (Training within Industry for Supervisors) is available for the benefit of those in charge of people in large or small undertakings. It offers training in the essentials of supervision—leadership, method improvement and the ability to give clear instruction.

Particulars of the scheme may be obtained from the nearest Regional Office.

DISABLED PERSONS

At every Employment Exchange there is a Disablement Resettlement Officer. His special duty is to help disabled persons to find suitable employment, or to offer advice on industrial rehabilitation, training or sheltered employment. He is also available to discuss with employers their responsibilities under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, or questions arising out of the employment of disabled persons.

This service is available to all disabled persons no matter how the disability was incurred.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

Workers who have had a serious illness or accident may need a period of graduated reconditioning to the physical and mental stresses of industrial life before they can confidently resume work. They may also need expert advice as to the most suitable kind of work to take up if they have to change their job. These services are provided at the Ministry's Industrial Rehabilitation Units.

Full particulars can be obtained at any Employment Exchange.

WORKERS' WELFARE

The Outside Welfare Service helps to promote arrangements for the welfare of workers in matters outside the factory but related to their employment.

Inquiries may be made at any Employment Exchange.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

A Regional Industrial Relations Officer and Conciliation Officers are attached to each Regional Office of the Ministry. Their functions include assistance to industry in the formation and support of voluntary negotiating machinery and assistance in the prevention and settlement of trade disputes.

Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Regional Office.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
ADVISORY SERVICE

This service provides advice and assistance to industrial undertakings, large and small, on personnel policy and on the techniques of personnel management, and in particular on questions concerning joint consultation.

Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Regional Office.

WAGES INSPECTION

The function of the wages inspectorate is enforcement of the payment of wages in compliance with Orders under the Wages Council Acts and Catering Wages Act.

Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Regional Office.

REGIONAL OFFICES


LONDON: Hanway House, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.1. Holborn 8454.
SOUTHERN: Blandford Lodge, Pepper Lane, Reading, Berks. Reading 81651.
EASTERN: Block B, Government Offices, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. Cambridge 58911.
SOUTH WESTERN: 31-33 White-ladies' Road, Clifton, Bristol, 8. Bristol 38481.
MIDLANDS: 281-289 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4. Aston Cross 3081.
NORTH MIDLANDS: Block 2, Government Buildings, Clifton Boulevard, Nottingham. Nottingham 46111.
NORTH WESTERN: Sunlight House, Quay Street, Manchester, 3. Blackfriars 3424 and 8821.
EAST AND WEST RIDINGS: Coronet House, Queen Street, Leeds, 1. Leeds 32761.
NORTHERN: 93A Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1. Newcastle 26011.
WALES OFFICE: Dominions House, Queen Street, Cardiff. Cardiff 26631.
SCOTLAND HEADQUARTERS: 44 Drumshough Gardens, Edinburgh, 3. Central 2544.

APPOINTMENTS OFFICES

LONDON: 1-5 Tavistock Square, Euston 4383.
GLASGOW: 450 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2. Glasgow Douglas 7161.
MANCHESTER: Aytoun Street, Manchester, 1. Central 4433.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER

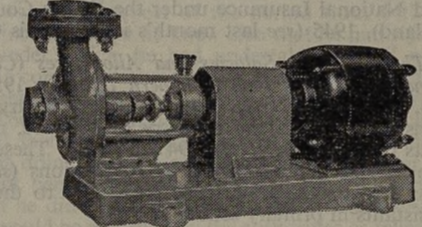
Almack House, 26-28 King Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. Trafalgar 7020.



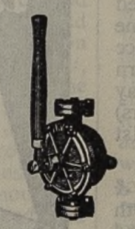
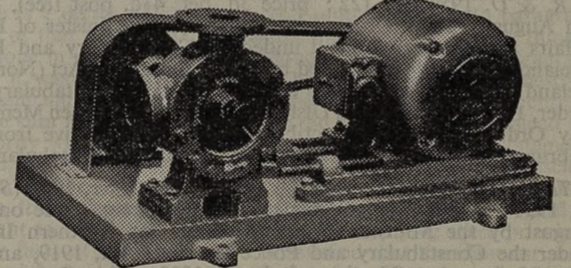
PUMPS

HAND & POWER

for
THICK, THIN, OR DIRTY LIQUIDS



★


★

ADVICE freely given on any
PUMPING PROBLEM

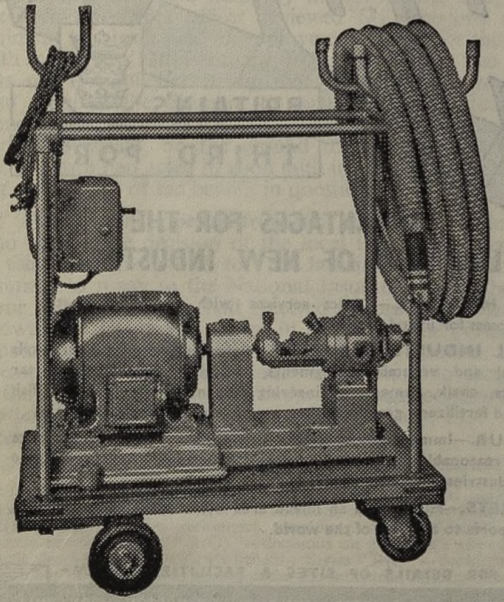
JOBSON & BECKWITH LTD

Engineers and Manufacturers

62/66, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, S.E.1



*Phones: WATerloo 7102-3-4.
Telegrams: "JOBECCLIM, SEDIST, LONDON".



"ROTAN" PORTABLE

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

BOOK CLOTHS, ETC.

RED BRIDGE BOOK CLOTH CO. LTD.
BOLTON (LANCS) & LONDON

Manufacturers of High-class
BOOK CLOTHS & TRACING CLOTHS
London : Holb. 3268 Bolton 279

CLEANING CLOTHS

CLEANING CLOTHS

Cleaning Cloths of various kinds, Sponge Cloths, Dorset Scourers, Universals, All White Dish Cloths, Twill Scourer—Cloths in gross or on Rolls. Yarn Spun and Cloths manufactured entirely on our own premises.

WILD & CO.,
MOSS MILLS, HEYWOOD, LANCS.
Telephone No. 6207. Telegraphic Address : "SPINNERS"

PAPER

CALDWELL'S PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. T. "Caldwell, Inverkeithing."
Telephone No. : 1 Inverkeithing.
Tub-sized : Air-dried Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, White and Tinted Boards, Envelope Paper and Cartridge. Engine-sized : Extra Strong Ledger, Writings, Banks, Bonds, Watermarked and Plain, Linen-faced Writings, Printings, Cartridge, Envelope and Cover Papers, Glazed Imitation Parchment, Special Soft and Hard Greaseproofs.
London Address : Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Telegrams : "Calpamil, Rand." Telephone No. : Temple Bar 8684

EAST LANCASHIRE PAPER MILL Co. Ltd.
RADCLIFFE, Nr. MANCHESTER

Makers of Fine ESPARTO, STRAW and WOODFREE PRINTINGS and ENAMELLING PAPERS
Telephone Radcliffe 2284-5-6-7. Telegrams "SULPHITE RADCLIFFE."
LONDON OFFICE
VINTRY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

CHAS. TURNER & CO. LTD.

SPRINGSIDE MILLS, BELMONT, Nr. BOLTON, LANCS.
Telephone No. : EAGLEY 126 & 7. Telegrams : TURNERS BELMONT LANCS.
M.G. Litho Papers, Cellulose Wadding, Envelopes, Square and Angle Cut, Coloured and Special M.Gs., Ribbed and Plain, Banks, Bonds, Glazed Imitation Parchment for waxing and Envelope and Drawing Cartridges.
London Agents : Johnston Horsburgh & Co. Ltd. 20/21 Queenhithe, E.C.4
Phone : Central 3636

SAFES, ETC.

SAFES AND STRONG ROOMS
Speciality : TWELVE-CORNER BENT STEEL SAFES
SAMUEL WITHERS & Co., Ltd.
WEST BROMWICH

Telegrams : "SAFES, WEST BROMWICH." Telephone : 122 W.B.
" " "POSTULATA, LONDON." " " Ambassador 2942

TOWELS AND DUSTERS

TURKISH TOWELS

(WHITE, GREY & FANCY)
BATH BLANKETS, TERRY CLOTHS, DUSTERS, ROLLERINGS, HONEYCOMB TOWELS, PLAIN and FANCY BATH and DRESSING GOWN CLOTHS.

WM. R. LEE LTD.
Hooley Bridge Mills :: HEYWOOD, LANCS.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

CARUS of DARWEN

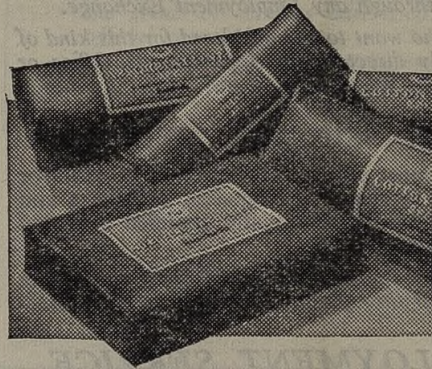
manufacturers of

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

ALEXANDER CARUS & SONS LTD.

Hoddlesden Mills, Darwen, Lancs.
London Office: 41-47 Leswin Rd., N16

In use all over the world



ABSORBENT WOOL
BANDAGES · LINT · GAUZE
CELLULOSE WADDING
MATERNITY PADS
AND MATERNITY OUTFITS

Southalls
SURGICAL DRESSINGS

SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM) LIMITED,
CHARFORD MILLS,
SALTLEY, BIRMINGHAM 8

QUALITY WITH ECONOMY

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

PRESTOBAND



Vernaid

ABSORBENT COTTON WOOLS
PLAIN & MEDICATED GAUZES
SURGICAL BANDAGES
PLAIN & BORATED LINTS
SELF ADHESIVE BANDAGES
MATERNITY OUTFITS
SANITARY TOWELS
WOVEN, BLEACHED & FINISHED BY-

VERNON & COMPANY Ltd

AT THEIR MILLS

PRESTON & GT. HARWOOD

PHONE: PRESTON 83293 LANCASHIRE GRAMS LINT PRESTON

EYELETS

BODILL, PARKER (1922) LTD.

Great Hampton Row
BIRMINGHAM 19

Manufacturers of
BRASS SPUR
TEETH
GROMMETS



BRASS EYELETS
and RINGS
VENTILATOR
EYELETS

Telephone CENTral 6643-4